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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,177 * * * PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1973 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Hot and fair. Temp. 32-66 (31-19). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 86-66 (30-19). LONDON: Sunny and warm. Temp. 33-62 (28-17). Tomorrow: same. Yesterday's temp. 84-63 (29-17). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Hot and sunny. Temp. 86-63 (30-17). NEW YORK: Sunny and hot. Temp. 82-75 (28-24). Yesterday's temp. 78-72 (26-22).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	5 P.
Belgium	12 Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	9/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	5 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.20
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.

HIJACKED PLANE AT LOD—Passengers sliding down emergency chutes while evacuating the Middle East Airlines plane hijacked yesterday on a flight from Benghazi to Beirut.

Arab Jet Hijacked to Israel, Freed; Drunk Libyan' Gunman Detained

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (UPI).—A ...nman described as a "drunk ...d deranged" Libyan hijacked ... Arab airliner today and forced ... to land at Tel Aviv's Lod In...rnational Airport, where Israeli ...rces stormed aboard and captur... him without firing a shot.

All 119 passengers and crewmen ... the Middle East Airlines ...oeing-707 seized by the pistol-...andishing man on a flight ...om Benghazi to Beirut were ...hurt except for a man and a ...ild slightly injured while sliding ...wn escape chutes.

The airliner resumed its flight ... Beirut with a 1937 GMT ...keoff from Lod. Among the ...ssengers was the Libyan am...ssador to Iraq.

The hijacker was kept in Israel ...r legal action.

Premier Golda Meir described ...m as "a drunk and deranged ...y with two pistols" who "will ... our guest for a while."

Charges to Be Decided

The Israeli armed forces' chief ... staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, ...hose security troops had over...helmed the skyjacker as he was ...lking through a doorway, said ...at the government would put ...e gunman on trial because "hijackers all over the world should be punished." The charges will be decided later, it was reported.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Gen. Elazar were reported by military spokesmen to have offered the pilot of the Arab airliner all the assistance he needed. Gen. Elazar jokingly told the pilot, Capt. Adel Kawas: "If this continues, it looks like we'll have to open up a special terminal here just for you."

Capt. Kawas smiled, but said nothing. It was the second Lebanese MEA airliner to land at an Israeli airstrip in less than a week. Israeli Air Force jets diverted a Baghdad-bound Caravelle Friday to a northern Israel base in vain hopes of finding Arab guerrilla leader George Habash aboard.



AP.

Mohammed a-Touni

The hijacker today, identified as Mohammed a-Touni, 37, a merchant who has been working in Lebanon, was smiling broadly when led away by Israeli security agents following his capture 55 minutes after he forced the plane down here.

Later, as reports circulated that the Libyan had asked political asylum here, he was allowed to hold a news conference and said: "I did what I did because I wanted the Israelis to know that not all Arabs are bad. Not all of them want to cast you into the sea... I want Arabs and Israelis to live together in peace."

Capt. Kawas said that the pirate had appeared "crazy, crazy" and had four glasses of whiskey *before he approached* the cockpit with his weapons and a handbag that he said was filled with explosives. This was while the plane was over Cyprus, the pilot said.

Capt. Kawas said that the hijacker threatened to kill him and blow up the plane unless it landed at Lod.

"I just came over Israeli territory, risking that they might try to shoot me down," Capt. Kawas said. "They [Lod control tower] said, 'You are not allowed to land.' I told them, 'I'm landing, like it or not'."

Then, he said, Lod apparently arranged adequate security—jet fighters were sent up—and called the Arab aircraft in.

Escorted by the Phantom fighter-bombers, the Boeing-707 taxied to a remote corner of the field and was immediately surrounded by armed troops.

In Beirut, other passengers voiced doubt that the hijacker was Libyan, saying he did not speak Arabic with a Libyan accent. "It was all a bluff," one said. "I'm not sure whether the man was an Israeli pretending to be a Libyan."

Locomotive Is Booby-Trapped In Ulster, Army Blows It Up

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (AP).—Brit...h Army marksmen today blew ... the locomotive of a freight ...ain which had been ambushed ... masked gunmen and booby-...apped with explosives.

The marksmen fired from 100 ...rds at a fuse trailing from two ...plosives-filled milk cans left in ...e engine cab.

The eighth shot hit the fuse, ...etonating the bombs and hurl...g wreckage for half a mile over ...rrounding farmland on the ...rder with the Irish Republic. The train, traveling on the ...ain Dublin-Belfast line, had ...en stopped 300 yards inside ...orthern Ireland after four of ...e gunmen forced a signalman ... operate the danger signal. ...ther masked men took the en...neer and guard, the only per...ns aboard, back to Dundalk ... the Irish Republic.

The army said that the milk ...ns were packed with between ...0 and 500 pounds of explo...ves. Bomb-disposal experts, after gingerly examining the churns, decided that they could not be safely removed.

The army refused to speculate on who was responsible for the ambush, the most serious attack on the railroads in Northern Ireland's four years of civil violence.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is usually quick to admit its operations, did not make such an acknowledgment today. Instead, it noted that the train belonged to the Irish State Railways, an unlikely IRA target.

Rail officials in Dublin speculated that the attack was carried out by Protestant extremists in the North.

Apart from the train attack, there was a lull in guerrilla activity in Northern Ireland. Eleven persons, two of them women, were receiving hospital treatment for wounds caused when a car bomb destroyed a Belfast tavern last night. The blast killed one man.

But Dissatisfaction Persists

'Halt-Hearings' Support Grows After Nixon Watergate Speech

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP).—President Nixon apparently has succeeded in building pressure for a quick windup of the Senate's Watergate investigation, but his latest effort to explain his own role in the case has left virtually all Democrats and many Republican legislators dissatisfied.

Two strong—and somewhat surprising—facts that caused comment among the politicians today were the number of Democrats who supported Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the Watergate investigation be "turned over to courts," and the number of Republicans who expressed "disappointment" at the President's failure to provide a detailed rebuttal of the charges leveled against him in the 37 days of Senate hearings held so far.

But the mixed reaction was neither surprising nor disheartening to the White House, where one official intimately involved with Mr. Nixon's speech said it was "not designed to get people racing into the streets but to get 'em thinking."

The most heartening development, from the President's viewpoint, was the support he drew from diverse Democrats for his argument that continued preoccupation with the televised hearings of the Senate Watergate committee was dangerously diverting attention from urgent national problems.

'All Downhill Now'

Senate Democratic Whip Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., while expressing the prevailing "disappointment that President Nixon did not answer the nagging questions . . . about the Watergate scandal," said he thought the Senate committee should complete its work without television cameras and allow "the Watergate matter to be finally resolved in the courts."

Both Rep. Gillis Long, D., La., a Southern moderate, and Rep. John Conyers jr., D., Mich., a leader of the congressional Black Caucus, said it was time the Watergate committee shut down.

"The committee has done a tremendous job in bringing the realities of the situation to the people," Mr. Conyers said, "but we've all been shocked, amazed and horrified enough. It's all downhill now."

Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., a member of the investigating panel, reiterated his previous statements that the "hearings have dragged on far too long and ... should be concluded speedily." But he found no immediate support for this view among his six committee colleagues.

Instead, the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., said that if the President wants the Senate investigation completed, he should release the tapes of his White House conversations, which the committee has subpoenaed. Mr. Nixon said last night he could not release the tapes without "crippling" all future Presidents by breaching the confidentiality of the Oval Office.

"If the President wants the investigation to end quickly," Sen. Ervin said in Gastonia, N.C., "he, more than any other human being, can speed completion of that work" by releasing the tapes.

Sen. Ervin's office said telegrams he received after the Nixon speech ran 5-to-1 in favor of a continuation of the investigation, the Associated Press reported.

A number of Republican legislators backed the President's call for a shift of the Watergate case to the courts. Rep. John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, said, "Most of the Arizonans I have talked to would be glad to sacrifice their preoccupation with Watergate for solutions to our nation's problems."



United Press International.

AFTER THE SPEECH—President Nixon posed for this picture after delivering his TV address on the Watergate affair. No still photographs were allowed during the speech.

● Nixon's speech in full. Page 2. Highlights of statement. Page 2.

Dissatisfaction

But leading figures from both the liberal and conservative wings of the GOP were outspoken in expressing dissatisfaction with the skimpiness of the President's rebuttal.

Rep. Barry Goldwater jr., R., Calif., whose father had already pronounced Mr. Nixon's speech unsatisfactory, said it was ironic that Mr. Nixon "asks for the trust of the American people, but he doesn't trust them enough to hear the tapes."

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R., Ohio, another leading conservative, said the address "added very

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Magruder Offers Guilty Plea In Deal With Break-In Prober

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Jeb Stuart Magruder, former deputy director of President Nixon's re-election committee, pleaded guilty today in U.S. District Court to a conspiracy charge in connection with the Watergate case.

Magruder, 38, was the second former Nixon campaign aide to agree to cooperate with federal prosecutors in exchange for being allowed to plead guilty to a single charge.

Frederick C. LaRue pleaded guilty on June 27 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica deferred sentencing of Magruder until after any future Watergate trials.

The judge read a letter from Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox to Magruder's attorneys, which gave the terms under which the former administration aide agreed to cooperate. The prosecutor agreed not to pursue any other potential charges against Magruder arising out of the Watergate affair.

Magruder waived his right to have his case considered by the grand jury and pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to unlawfully intercept wire and oral communications, to obstruct justice and to defraud the United States.

The prosecutors charged that Magruder and unnamed coconspirators carried out "a strategy to unlawfully break into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee . . . and unlawfully intercept various wire and oral communications taking place in said offices."

In addition, the prosecutors said that Magruder and others sought "to conceal the scope and magnitude of the conspiracy and other unlawful activities." The prosecutors said that the conspirators lied to investigators, withheld evidence and concealed the role of the CIA.

Finally, the prosecutors said, the co-conspirators raised money to be paid to the original Watergate defendants "for the purpose of concealing the identities of other participants..."

The maximum sentence for conspiracy is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.



AP.

Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Key Agnew-Probe Evidence Disclosed in Private Meeting

By Nicholas Gage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson met with Vice-President Agnew early this month and outlined the substance of the evidence gathered by federal prosecutors in Baltimore against the Vice-President.

The New York Times has learned that the key elements of the case presented to Mr. Agnew were the following:

● More than 20 Maryland businessmen told prosecutors that they had given cash payments to Agnew associates in return for state and government contracts and that they believed some of the money was being funneled to Mr. Agnew.

● At least three of the Agnew associates named by the businessmen were said to have told the prosecutors that they turned over some of the payments to Mr. Agnew. The three were Lester Matz and Jerome B. Wolff, engineering consultants in Baltimore, and Allen I. Green, once one of Mr. Agnew's close personal friends.

● Mr. Matz told prosecutors that he made one payment of $2,500 to Mr. Agnew in the summer of 1971 in return for his help in getting someone a job in the General Services Administration.

Denied Participation

Mr. Matz said that he turned over the money to Mr. Agnew in the presence of J. Walter Jones, a Maryland banker and political supporter of Mr. Agnew. But Mr. Jones publicly has denied participating in kickbacks or witnessing any being made.

Sometime before they began to talk to the prosecutors, Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff went to George White, Mr. Agnew's long-time personal attorney, and told him that if the federal investigation in Baltimore was not stopped it was going to involve the Vice-President because they would tell what they knew, the sources said.

Mr. White denied, during a telephone interview last night, that Mr. Matz and Mr. Wolff had approached him about the investigation.

A spokesman for the Justice Department confirmed that Mr. Richardson had met with Mr. Agnew about the case. He said that the meeting was held Aug. 6 to supplement the information contained in the letter received the previous week by the Vice-President from George Beall, the U.S. attorney in Baltimore, informing Mr. Agnew that he was under investigation.

While none of the former aides who said that they had separately given kickbacks to Mr. Agnew have been corroborated by other witnesses, sources said that the cumulative evidence collected thus far was enough for the prosecutors to seek an indictment against Mr. Agnew and that they intended to do so.

The three former Agnew associates have emphasized that they made cash payments to Mr.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Libya Announces Pact Giving It 51% of Oasis Oil Holdings

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Libyan government announced today that it has signed an agreement under which it will obtain a controlling 51 percent interest in the American-owned Oasis Oil Company's operations in Libya.

The announcement was made six days after the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi nationalized 51 percent of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s holdings in Libya.

Tripoli radio quoted Oil Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk as saying that the agreement with Oasis involved 51 percent of the company's oil fields and other property, including utilities, pipelines, storage depots and concessions.

Oasis signed for three partner firms, Continental, Amerada-Hess and Marathon, the radio said. Shell, which also is included in the Oasis group, has not signed the agreement and said it will seek advice from its headquarters.

The radio said that the Oil Ministry had ordered a halt to the export of the company's oil as of the day following the nationalization of 51 percent of Occidental.

Mr. Mabrouk said that after the government nationalized 51 percent of Occidental, Oasis realized "our determination to gain *full control of our oil* wealth and regain our legitimate rights by all means."

The agreement, the minister added, is an "important step toward developing the oil industry not only in Libya but in all oil-producing countries."

Mr. Mabrouk said that by signing this pact, Oasis had avoided nationalization.

The agreement, he said, calls for the government to compensate the company on the basis of the net book value of its property.

Compensation will be paid in four installments and without interest, he said.

It will be paid with the crude oil Oasis buys from the government's 51 percent share, he said.

Quiet French Perfume Town on Riviera Smolders With Racial Fears

Grasse's Mayor Confronts Arab Laborers Supported by Priest

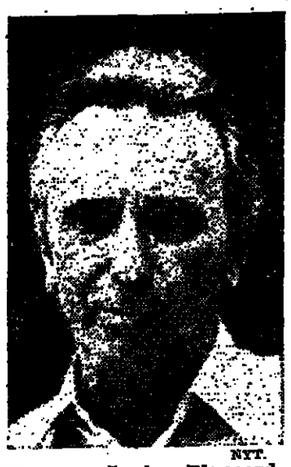
By Nan Robertson

GRASSE, France, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The harvested lavender heaped high on the floor of the ragonard perfume factory and the sweet smell from the stills oats through the town, a drowsy, eautiful scene stacked high on ...e hills behind Cannes and the ...rench Riviera.

On the surface, everybody was ...lking about the annual jasmine ...stival, highlight of the season, ...th majorettes, "Les Melody ...ris," a rugby match, a parade ...d a "battle" in which the am...unition was scented confetti.

But there is trouble in paradise ...anger, unease, fear, soul-search...g and a resentment smoldering ... deep that it approaches hatred. ...rasse, the perfume capital of ...rance, is divided by a problem ...at has begun to haunt the ...nscience of the nation: immi...ant workers, particularly those ...m North Africa.

Grasse now has the heaviest ...ncentration of foreign laborers ... the Côte d'Azur and one of ...e heaviest in France. They are ...rtually all construction workers, ...awn by the building boom along ... Mediterranean. The ratio of new immigrants to what the mayor calls "authentic" Grassois has leaped to one in five—6,000 among a total of 30,000 residents —triple the national rate. They include Spaniards, Italians and an ever-growing group of North Africans, who are now about a third.



NYT.

The Rev. Lucien Blancard, supports immigrants.

This summer, seething emotions about the Arabs burst into the open here. The feelings spread from the old town center, where the Algerians and Tunisians huddle six to a room, to the little villas occupied by "pieds-noirs"—long-time French settlers who fled Algeria after the war for independence there ended in 1962.

Several hundred immigrants, most of them North African, marched on city hall two days in a row a few days ago, demanding working papers, fair salaries and better living conditions. On the orders of the aristocratic young mayor, Hervé de Fontmichel, who termed the demonstration "odious, absolutely scandalous," it was quelled by riot policemen and by fire hoses. Arrests, street friskings of swarthy men, women and children and night-long raids of houses in the Old Quarter followed.

"We should have been even more severe," said the mayor, whose campaign promise of two years ago was the expulsion of 1,000 workers who had entered France illegally.

A "vigilance committee" of merchants rallied to the mayor's side, along with resident French veterans of the Algerian war, decrying the "henchmen of Mohammed" who had tainted Grasse's good name. *Members of* the paramilitary rightist movement, New Order, plastered walls with posters that said, "Stop unchecked immigration!"

The archdeacon of the cathedral, the Rev. Lucien Blancard, a nonpolitical figure, has countered by writing in the parish newspaper and preaching every Sunday against "racist reactions." He told the townsfolk:

"You speak of the Arabs who have come to take your homes and jobs away from you. Instead, they build your houses and repair your roads, live and work in the most miserable conditions. As Christians, you should search your minds and hearts: They are our brothers."

One night, the same priest went before a public meeting of several hundred persons, half of whom were North Africans, and many of whom were French of the Socialist and Communist parties. "I am ashamed," he declared. "I ask pardon for what the people of Grasse have done to these immigrants."



NYT.

Hervé de Fontmichel, mayor of Grasse.

The immigrants, timidly at first, then with growing confidence, began to tell their stories: work contracts giving them wages of 6 francs an hour, bosses paying them nightly at 4 francs or less; discharge at the slightest protest; salary slips withheld for as long as eight months; nonpayment for hospitalization after injuries suffered on the job; skilled carpenters receiving unskilled laborers' wages; constant racial slurs in the streets.

Back Into Their Shells

It was the first encounter of its kind in Grasse. By now, however, the North Africans have withdrawn into themselves. Not a single one of dozens approached in the town's Old Quarter or working on building sites in the surrounding countryside would answer a visitor's questions. Some responded *merely*: "We are afraid."

Father Blancard, interviewed at

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Text of Nixon Address

WASHINGTON (AP).—Here is the prepared text of President Nixon's speech Wednesday night on the Watergate controversy.

Now that most of the major witnesses in the Watergate phase of the Senate committee hearings on campaign practices have been heard, the time has come for me to speak out about the charges made and to provide a perspective on the issue for the American people.

For over four months, Watergate has dominated the news media. During the past three months, the three major networks have devoted an average of over 22 hours of television time a week to the subject. The Senate committee has heard two million words of testimony.

This investigation began as an effort to discover the facts about the break-in and bugging at the Democratic national headquarters and other campaign abuses.

As the weeks have gone by, it has become clear that both the hearings themselves and some of the commentaries on them have become increasingly absorbed in an effort to implicate the President personally in the illegal activities that took place.

Because the abuses occurred under my administration, and in the campaign for my re-election, I accept full responsibility for them. I regret that these events took place. I do not question the right of a Senate committee to investigate charges made against the President to the extent that this is relevant to their legislative duties.

However, it is my constitutional responsibility to defend the integrity of this great office against false charges. I also believe that it is important to address the overriding question of what we, as a nation, can learn from this experience, and what we should now do. I intend to discuss both of these subjects tonight.

The record of the Senate hearings is lengthy. The facts are complicated, and the evidence conflicting. It would not be right for me to try to sort out the evidence, to rebut specific witnesses, or pronounce my own judgments about their credibility. That is for the committee and the courts.

No Details

I shall not attempt to deal tonight with the various charges in detail. Rather, I shall attempt to put the events in perspective from the standpoint of the presidency.

On May 22, before the major witnesses had testified, I issued a detailed statement addressing the charges that had been made against the President.

I have today issued another written statement, which addresses the charges that have been made since then as they relate to my own conduct, and which describes the efforts that I made to discover the facts about the matter.

On May 22, I stated in very specific terms—and I state again to every one of you listening tonight—I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation; I neither took part in nor knew about any of the subsequent cover-up activities; I neither authorized nor encouraged subordinates to engage in illegal or improper campaign tactics.

That was and is the simple truth.

In all of the millions of words of testimony, there is not the slightest suggestion that I had any knowledge of the planning for the Watergate break-in. As for the cover-up, my statement has been challenged by only one of the thirty-five witnesses who appeared—a witness who offered no evidence beyond his own impressions, and whose testimony has been contradicted by every other witness in a position to know the facts.

What I Did

Tonight, let me explain to you what I did about Watergate after the break-in occurred, so that you can better understand the fact that I also had no knowledge of the so-called cover-up.

From the time when the break-in occurred, I pressed repeatedly to know the facts, and particularly whether there was any involvement by anyone at the White House. I considered two things essential:

First, that the investigation should be thorough and aboveboard; and second, that if there were any higher involvement, we should get the facts out first. As I said at my August 29 press conference last year, "What really hurts in matters of this sort is not the fact that they occur, because overzealous people in campaigns do things that are wrong. What really hurts is if you try to cover it up." I believed that then, and certainly the experience of this past year has proved it.

I knew that the Justice Department and the FBI were conducting intensive investigations—as I had insisted that they should. The White House counsel, John Dean, was assigned to monitor those investigations, and particularly to check into any possible White House involvement. Throughout the summer of 1972, I continued to press the question, and I continued to get the same answer: that there was no indication that any persons were involved other than the seven who were known to have planned and carried out the operation, and who were subsequently indicted and convicted.

On September 12 at a meeting that I held with the cabinet, the senior White House staff and a number of legislative leaders, Attorney General Kleindienst reported on the investigation. He told us it had been the most extensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy, and that it had established that only those seven were involved.

On September 15, the day the seven were indicted, I met with John Dean, the White House counsel. He gave me no reason whatever to believe that any others were guilty; I assumed that the indictments of only the seven by the grand jury confirmed the reports he had been giving to that effect throughout the summer.

On February 16, I met with Acting (FBI) Director (L. Patrick) Gray prior to submitting his name to the Senate for confirmation as permanent director of the FBI. I stressed to him that he would be questioned closely about the FBI's conduct of the Watergate investigation, and asked him if he still had full confidence in it. He replied that he did; that he was proud of its thoroughness, and that he could defend it with enthusiasm.

Trusted Probers

Because I trusted the agencies conducting the investigations, and because I believed the reports I was getting, I did not believe the newspaper accounts that suggested a cover-up. I was convinced that there was no cover-up, because I was convinced that no one had anything to cover up.

It was not until March 21 of this year that I received new information from the White House counsel that led me to conclude that the reports I had been getting for over 9 months were not true. On that day, I launched an intensive effort of my own to get the facts and to get them out. Whatever the facts might be, I wanted the White House to be the first to make them public.

At first I entrusted the task of getting me the facts to Mr. Dean. When, after spending a week at Camp David, he failed to produce the written report I had asked for, I turned to John Ehrlichman and the attorney general—while also making independent inquiries of my own. By mid-April I had received Mr. Ehrlichman's report, and also one from the attorney general based on new information uncovered by the Justice Department. These reports made it clear to me that the situation was far more serious than I had imagined. It at once became evident to me that the responsibility for the investigation in the case should be given to the criminal division of the Justice Department. I turned over all the information I had to the head of that department, Assistant Attorney General (Henry E.) Petersen, a career government employee with an impeccable non-partisan record, and instructed him to pursue the matter thoroughly. I ordered all members of the administration to testify fully before the grand jury.

With my concurrence, on May 18 Attorney General Richardson appointed a special prosecutor to handle the matter, and the case is now before the grand jury.

Far from trying to hide the facts, my effort throughout has been to discover the facts—and to lay those facts before the appropriate law enforcement authorities so that justice could be done and the guilty dealt with.

I relied on the best law enforcement agencies in the country to find and report the truth. I believed that they had done so—just as they believed that they had done so.

Many have urged that in order to help prove the truth of what I have said, I should turn over to the special prosecutor and the Senate committee recordings of conversations that I held in my office or on my telephone.

However, a much more important principle is involved in this question than what the tapes might prove about Watergate.

Strict Confidence

Every day a President of the United States is required to make difficult decisions on grave issues. It is absolutely necessary, if the President is to be able to do his job as the country expects, that he be able to talk openly and candidly with his advisers about issues and individuals. This kind of frank discussion is only possible when those who take part in it know that what they say is in strictest confidence.

The presidency is not the only office that requires confidentiality. A member of Congress must be able to talk in confidence with his assistants. Judges must be able to confer in confidence with their law clerks and with each other. For very good reasons, no branch of government has ever compelled disclosure of confidential conversations between officers of other branches of government and their advisers about government business.

This need for confidence is not confined to government officials. The law has long recognized that there are kinds of conversations that are entitled to be kept confidential, even at the cost of doing without critical evidence in a legal proceeding. This rule applies, for example, to conversations between a lawyer and a client, between a priest and a penitent, and between a husband and a wife. In each case it is thought so important that the parties be able to talk freely to each other, that for hundreds of years the law has said that these conversations are "privileged" and that their disclosure cannot be compelled in a court.

It is even more important that the confidentiality of conversations between a President and his advisers be protected. This is no mere luxury, to be dispensed with whenever a particular issue raises sufficient uproar. It is absolutely essential to the conduct of the presidency, in this and in all future administrations.

If I were to make public these tapes, containing blunt and candid remarks on many different subjects, the confidentiality of the office of the President would always be suspect from now on. It would make no difference whether it was to serve the interests of a court, of a Senate committee or the President himself—the same damage would be done to the principle, and it would be irreparable. Persons talking with a President would never again be sure that recordings or notes of what they said would not suddenly be made public. No one would want to advance tentative ideas that might later seem unsound. No diplomat would want to speak candidly in those sensitive negotiations which could bring peace or avoid war. No senator or congressman would want to talk frankly about the congressional horse-trading that might get a vital bill passed. No one would want to speak bluntly about public figures, here and abroad.

That is why I shall continue to oppose efforts which would set a precedent that would cripple all future Presidents by inhibiting conversations between them and those they look to for advice. This principle of confidentiality of presidential conversations is at stake in the question of the tapes. I must and shall oppose any efforts to destroy this principle, which is so vital to the conduct of the presidency.

Basic Issues

Turning now to the basic issues which have been raised by Watergate, I recognize that merely answering the charges that have been made against the President is not enough. The word "Watergate" has come to represent a much broader set of concerns.

To most of us, "Watergate" has come to mean not just a burglary and bugging at party headquarters, but a whole series of acts that either represent or appear to represent an abuse of trust. It has come to stand for excessive partisanship, for "enemies lists," for efforts to use the great institutions of government for partisan political purposes.

For many Americans, the term "Watergate" also has come to include a number of national security matters that have been brought into the investigation, such as those involved in my efforts to stop massive leaks of vital diplomatic and military secrets, and to counter the wave of bombings and burnings and other violent assaults of just a few years ago.

Let me speak first of the political abuses.

As I know from long experience, a political campaign is always a hard, tough contest. A candidate for high office has an obligation to his party, to his supporters, and to the cause he represents. He must put forth his best effort to win. But he also has an obligation to the country to conduct that contest within the law and within the limits of decency.

No political campaign ever justifies obstructing justice, or harassing individuals, or compromising those great agencies of government that should and must be above politics. To the extent that these things were done in the 1972 campaign, they were serious abuses. I deplore them.

Practices of that kind do not represent what I believe government should be, or what I believe politics should be. In a free society, the institutions of government belong to the people. They must never be used against the people.

In the future, my administration will be more vigilant in ensuring that such abuses do not take place, and that officials at every level understand that they are not to take place.

I reject the cynical view that politics is inevitably or even usually dirty business. Let us not allow what a few overzealous people did in Watergate to tar the reputation of the millions of dedicated Americans of both parties who fought hard but clean for the candidates of their choice in 1972. By their unselfish efforts, these people make our system work and keep America free.

I pledge to you tonight that I will do all that I can to ensure that one of the results of Watergate is a new level of political decency and integrity in America—in which what has been wrong in our politics no longer corrupts or demeans what is right.

Nation's Security

Let me turn now to the difficult questions that arise in protecting the national security.



United Press International.

BY A DAM SITE—Vice-President Agnew pushing a plunger to set off an explosive charge to dedicate the Army Corps of Engineers Chatfield Dam at Denver.

First Appearance Since Disclosure

Agnew Backs Nixon's Right to Fight Back

By Jules Witcover

DENVER, Aug. 16 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew, in his first public speaking appearance since disclosure that he is under federal investigation in connection with a contractors' kickback scandal in Maryland, last night defended President Nixon's right—and by inference his own—to fight back against his critics and accusers.

Without mentioning Mr. Nixon's Watergate troubles or his own difficulties, Mr. Agnew told the 24th convention of the International Boilermakers' Union:

"Whether you voted for him [Mr. Nixon] or his opponent, I believe that you respect his right to carry out the job he was elected to do. And right now, ladies and gentlemen, he needs your support in carrying out that job.

"No President expects credit for everything he does simply because he is President. Certainly every public figure must expect to draw some criticism for the way he handles his job. But just as each citizen has a right to criticize those in public office, so does every public official have a right to defend his actions, his honor, his integrity and his good name...

"He has a right to defend his reputation as well as a right to do it in a way he considers best for himself and the public he serves. And a President, in defending himself, must look always to the broader interests of his country—look beyond his personal welfare—for if he does not, he will surely betray the people he serves.

"Any man who goes into the political arena expects to receive some wounds," Mr. Agnew said. "But the public men who govern best are the ones who have the courage to govern as they think best. For if a President allows himself to be forbidden the performance of his elective purpose because of the condemnation of critics, however well intentioned, then he ceases to govern at all.

"I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that this administration is not going to allow that to happen. The President, like other presidents before him, is not concerned with popularity or glory, but rather with his responsibilities to the country."

At Baltimore, a special grand jury probing the alleged bribery and kickback scheme met for two hours today. The only witness seen entering the grand jury room was an unidentified tax agent who has been working with the U.S. Attorney's Office on the case.

It is important to recognize that these are difficult questions and that reasonable and patriotic men and women may differ on how they should be answered.

Only last year, the Supreme Court said that implicit in the President's constitutional duty is "the power to protect our government against those who would subvert or overthrow it by unlawful means." How to carry out this duty is often a delicate question to which there is no easy answer.

For example, every President since World War II has believed that in internal security matters the President has the power to authorize wiretaps without first obtaining a search warrant.

An act of Congress in 1968 had seemed to recognize such power. Last year the Supreme Court held to the contrary. My administration is of course now complying with that Supreme Court decision. But until the Supreme Court spoke, I had been acting, as did my predecessors—President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy and President Johnson—in a reasonable belief that in certain circumstances the Constitution permitted—and sometimes even required—such measures to protect the national security in the public interest.

Although it is the President's duty to protect the security of the country, we must be extremely careful in the way we go about this—for if we lose our liberties we will have little use for security. Instances have now come to light in which a zeal for security did go too far, and did interfere impermissibly with individual liberty. It is essential that such mistakes not be repeated. But it is also essential that we do not over-react to particular mistakes by tying the President's hands in a way that would risk sacrificing our security, and with it all of our liberties.

I shall continue to meet my constitutional responsibility to protect the security of this nation so that Americans may enjoy their freedom. But I shall and can do so by constitutional means, in ways that will not threaten that freedom.

Its Abuses

As we look at Watergate in a longer perspective, we can see that its abuses resulted from the assumption by those involved that their cause placed them beyond the reach of those rules that apply to other persons and that hold a free society together.

That attitude can never be tolerated in our country. However, it did not suddenly develop in 1972. It became fashionable in the 1960s, as individuals and groups increasingly asserted the right to take the law into their own hands, insisting that their purposes represented a higher morality. Then, their attitude was praised in the press and even from some of our pulpits as evidence of a new idealism. Those of us who insisted on the old restraints, and who warned of the overriding importance of operating within the law and by the rules, were accused of being reactionaries.

That same attitude brought a rising spiral of violence and fear, of riots and arson and bombings, all in the name of peace and justice. Political discussion turned into savage debate. Free speech was brutally suppressed as hecklers shouted down or even physically assaulted those with whom they disagreed. Serious people raised serious questions about whether we could survive as a free democracy.

The notion that the end justifies the means proved contagious. Thus it is not surprising, even though it is deplorable, that some persons in 1972 adopted the morality that they themselves had rightly condemned and committed acts that have no place in our political system.

Those acts cannot be defended. Those who were guilty of abuses must be punished. But ultimately, the answer does not lie merely in the jailing of a few overzealous persons who mistakenly thought their cause justified their violations of the law.

Rather, it lies in a commitment by all of us to show a renewed respect for the mutual restraints that are the mark of a free and civilized society. It requires that we learn once again to work together, if not united in all of our purposes, then at least united in respect for the system by which our conflicts are peacefully resolved and our liberties maintained.

If there are laws we disagree with, let us work to change them—but let us obey them until they are changed. If we have disagreements over government policies, let us work those out in a decent and civilized way, within the law, and with respect for our differences.

We must recognize that one excess begets another, and that the extremes of violence and discord in the 1960s contributed to the extremes of Watergate.

Both are wrong. Both should be condemned. No individual, no group and no political party has a corner on the market on morality in America.

Better, Stronger

If we learn the important lessons of Watergate, if we do what is necessary to prevent such abuses in the future—on both sides—we can emerge from this experience a better and stronger nation.

Let me turn now to an issue that is important above all else, and that is critically affecting your life today and will affect your life and your children's life in the years to come.

After 12 weeks and 2 million words of televised testimony, we have reached a point at which a continued, backward-looking obsession with Watergate is causing this nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to all of the American people.

We must not stay so mired in Watergate that we fail to respond to challenges of surpassing importance to America and the world. We cannot let an obsession with the past destroy our hopes for the future.

Legislation vital to your health and well-being sits unattended on the congressional calendar. Confidence at home and abroad in our economy, our currency and our foreign policy is being sapped by uncertainty. Critical negotiations are taking place on strategic weapons and on troop levels in Europe that can affect the security of this nation, the peace of the world, long after Watergate is forgotten. Vital events are taking place in Southeast Asia which could lead to a tragedy for the cause of peace.

These are matters that will not wait. They cry out for action now. Either we, your elected representatives here in Washington ought to get on with the jobs that need to be done—for you—or every one of you ought to be demanding to know why.

The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts, where the questions of guilt or innocence belong. The time has come for the rest of us to get on with the urgent business of our nation.

Promises

Last November, the American people were given the clearest choice of this century. Your votes were a mandate, which I accepted, to complete the initiatives we began in my first term and to fulfill the promises I made for my second term.

This administration was elected to control inflation—to reduce the power and size of government—to cut the cost of government so that you can cut the cost of living—to preserve and defend those fundamental values that have made America great—to keep the nation's military strength second to none—to achieve peace with honor in Southeast Asia, and bring home our prisoners of war—to build a new prosperity, without inflation and without war—to create a structure of peace in the world that would endure long after we were gone.

These are great goals, worthy of a great people. I would not be true to your trust if I let myself be turned aside from achieving those goals.

If you share my belief in these goals—if you want the mandate you gave this administration to be carried out—then I ask for your help to ensure that those who would exploit Watergate in order to keep us from doing what we were elected to do will not succeed.

I ask tonight for your understanding, so that as a nation we can learn the lessons of Watergate, and gain from experience.

I ask for your help in reaffirming our dedication to the principles of decency, honor and respect for the institutions that have sustained our progress through these past two centuries.

I ask for your support, in getting on once again with meeting your problems, improving your life and building your future.

With your help, with God's help, we will achieve these great goals for America.

Thank you and good evening.

Highlights of Nixon's Statement

WASHINGTON (AP).—Highlights of the statement President Nixon released to accompany his television address on Watergate.

On May 17 the Senate Select Committee began its hearings on Watergate. Five days later, on May 22, I issued a detailed statement discussing my relationship to the matter. I stated categorically that I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation and that I neither knew of nor took part in any subsequent efforts to cover it up. I also stated that I would not invoke executive privilege as to testimony by present and former members of my White House staff with respect to possible criminal acts then under investigation.

Thirty-five witnesses have testified so far. The record is more than 7,500 pages and some two million words long. The allegations are many, the facts are complicated, and the evidence is not only extensive but very much in conflict. It would be neither fair nor appropriate for me to assess the evidence or comment on specific witnesses or their credibility. That is the function of the Senate committee and the courts. What I intend to do here is to cover the principal issues relating to my own conduct which have been raised since my statement of May 22, and thereby to place the testimony on those issues in perspective.

I said on May 22 that I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation. In all the testimony, there is not the slightest evidence to the contrary. Not a single witness has testified that I had any knowledge of the planning for the Watergate break-in.

Orders to FBI

In the summer of 1972, I had given orders for the Justice Department and the FBI to conduct a thorough and aggressive investigation of the Watergate break-in, and I relied on their investigation to disclose the facts.

During the summer of 1972, I repeatedly asked for reports on the progress of the investigation. Every report I received was that no persons, other than the seven who were subsequently indicted, were involved in the Watergate operation.

Those indictments also seemed to me to confirm the validity of the reports that Mr. Dean had been providing to me, through other members of the White House staff—and on which I had based my August 29 statement that no one then employed at the White House was involved. It was in that context that I met with Mr. Dean on Sept. 15, and he gave me no reason at that meeting to believe any others were involved.

Not only was I unaware of any cover-up, but at that time, and until March 21, I was unaware that there was anything to cover up.

Full Faith

Then and later, I continued to have full faith in the investigations that had been conducted and in the reports I had received, based on those investigations.

My interest in Watergate rose in February and March as the Senate committee was organized and the hearings were held on the Gray nomination. I began meeting frequently with my counsel, Mr. Dean, in connection with those matters. At that time, on a number of occasions, I urged my staff to get all the facts out, because I was confident that full disclosure of the facts would show that persons in the White House and at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President were the victims of unjustified innuendoes in the press. I was searching for a way to disclose all of the facts without disturbing the confidentiality of communications with and among my personal staff, since that confidentiality is essential to the functioning of any President.

It was on March 21 that I was given new information that indicated that the reports I had been getting were not true. I was told then for the first time that the planning of the Watergate break-in went beyond those who had been tried and convicted, and that at least one, and possibly more, persons at the Re-Election Committee were involved. It was on that day also that I learned of some of the activities upon which charges of cover-up are now based. I was told then that funds had been raised for payments to the defendants, with the knowledge and approval of persons both on the White House staff and at the Re-Election Committee.

When I received this disturbing information on March 21, I immediately began new inquiries into the case and an examination of the best means to give to the grand jury or Senate committee what we then knew and what we might later learn. On March 21, I arranged to meet the following day with Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Dean, and Mitchell to discuss the appropriate method to get the facts out. On March 23, I sent Mr. Dean to Camp David, where he was instructed to write a complete report on all that he knew of the entire Watergate matter. On March 28, I had Mr. Ehrlichman call the attorney general to find out if he had additional information about Watergate generally or White House involvement. The attorney general was told that I wanted to hear directly from him, and not through any staff people, if he had any information on White House involvement or if information of that kind should come to him. The attorney general indicated to Mr. Ehrlichman that he had no such information.

When I learned on March 3 that Mr. Dean had been unable to complete his report, I in structed Mr. Ehrlichman to con duct an independent inquiry an bring all the facts to me. O April 14, Mr. Ehrlichman gav me his findings, and I directe that he report them to the at torney general immediately. O April 15, Attorney General Klein dienst and Assistant Attorne General Petersen told me of ne information that had been re ceived by the prosecutors.

By that time the fragmentar information I had been given o March 21 had been supplemen ed in important ways, particular by Mr. Ehrlichman's report to m on April 14, by the information Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Peterse gave me on April 15, and t independent inquiries I had bee making on my own. At thi point, I realized that I would n be able personally to find out a of the facts and make them pu lic, and I concluded that th matter was best handled by th Justice Department and the gran jury. On April 17, I announce that new inquiries were und way as a result of what I ha learned on March 21 and in m own investigation since thi time.

My consistent position from th beginning has been to get o the facts about Watergate, no cover them up.

No Clemency

On May 22 I said that at n time did I authorize any offer executive clemency for the Wate gate defendants, nor did I kno of any such offer. I reaffir that statement.

On May 22 I said that "it w not until the time of my co investigation that I learned of th break-in at the office of Mr. Ell berg's psychiatrist, and I speci ically authorized the furnishi of this information to Jud Byrne." After a very careful r view, I have determined that th statement of mine is not precis accurate. It was on March that I first learned of the brea in at the office of Dr. Fielding and that was four days before th beginning of my own investig tion on March 21.

* * *

I recognize that this statemen does not answer many of th questions and contentions rais during the Watergate hearings.

With the Senate hearings a the grand jury investigatio still proceeding, with much the testimony in conflict, it wou be neither possible to provide n appropriate to attempt a defi tive account of all that to place. Neither do I believe could enter upon an end course of explaining and reb ting a complex of point-by-poi claims and charges arising o of that conflicting testimo which may engage committ and courts for months or ye to come, and still be able to ca out my duties as President. W the judicial and legisla branches resolve these matter will continue to discharge to best of my ability my consti tional responsibilities as Pr dent of the United States.

Some Viewers Prefer Movies To President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—President Nixon speech on the Watergat bugging scandal proved m popular with some televisio viewers last night.

A local television statio which interrupted a film ca ed "Duel" to televise th speech, reported that 47 viewers called in and said: "G the President off the air an get on with the movie."

However, 49 callers sup ported the President's po tion; 25 said he did not sa anything new or was fak and five complained abo news correspondents' analys of the speech.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavaila
AMSTERDAM	28	82	Sunny
ANKARA	26	82	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	24	75	Sunny
BRUSSELS	28	82	Sunny
BUDAPEST	25	77	Fair
CAIRO	30	86	Sunny
CASABLANCA	26	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	25	79	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Sunny
DUBLIN	20	68	Rain
EDINBURGH	16	61	Rain
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Sunny
GENEVA	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny
LISBON	23	73	Rain
LONDON	29	84	Sunny
MADRID	30	86	Fair
MILAN	28	82	Sunny
MONTREAL	16	61	Clear
MOSCOW	22	72	Fair
MUNICH	25	77	Sunny
NEW YORK	22	72	Clear
NICE	28	82	Fair
OSLO	24	75	Sunny
PARIS	30	86	Sunny
PRAGUE	24	75	Sunny
ROME	28	82	Cloudy
SOFIA	22	72	Fair
STOCKHOLM	27	81	Sunny
TEHRAN	34	93	Sunny
TEL AVIV	29	86	Sunny
TUNIS	36	97	Sunny
VENICE	27	81	Sunny
VIENNA	23	73	Fair
WARSAW	25	77	Fair
WASHINGTON	24	75	Clear
ZURICH	24	75	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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After Nixon Watergate Talk

End-the-Hearings Support Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

little to the total picture" and "overlooked the basic operating factor" that caused Watergate—"absolute, unswerving loyalty to the President."

On the other flank, Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, a liberal Republican, said he "had hoped that a documentation—perhaps through a partial release of the tapes—would help put the case to rest."

As it is, he said, Mr. Nixon may have helped his cause "to some extent, but not as much as I had hoped, nor I think as much as he had hoped."

Cautious GOP Reaction

Indicative of the cautious Republican reaction were these words from Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference:

"The President is banking very heavily on his political instinct that the public is suffering from an overdose of Watergate, that the people's attention span has been broken, and that his taking the offensive will strike a very responsive chord.

"It's true, there are a significant number who refer to the Watergate committee as 'that bunch of clowns.' But I feel that underneath that, there is a larger group that is still very disturbed. I don't think they're prepared to just dismiss it as some kind of obsession.

"I don't think the speech will frankly be all that helpful."

Among Democrats, the reaction to the speech ranged from boredom to scorn. Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland told reporters his eyes closed one-third of the way through the talk and a few minutes later he was asleep.

Gov. Thomas Salmon of Vermont said it was "an affront to the American people" and Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine declared himself "offended" by the President's "self-serving rhetoric."

Without intending to, Mr. Nixon embroiled himself in a fresh dispute with some political and religious figures over his comparison of the Watergate crimes to the civil disturbances of the 1960s. The President argued that both represented the danger of anyone getting himself above the law.

The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said in Indianapolis that the President's analogy was "the height of hypocrisy and the depth of defamation of character."

"If Nixon says Watergate was merely civil disobedience," Mr. Lowery said, then the President and his accused former aides "should march down to the jail" and submit to arrest, as civil rights leaders had done.

A formal statement signed by the Rev. W. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches, and leaders of the Episcopal, United Presbyterian and United Church of Christ churches, declared it "distressing that the President . . . saw fit to equate with lawlessness the public expression of sorrow and indignation about war and injustice."

"It is an affront to those religious principles to which we give our primary loyalty to have the nonviolent civil rights struggle of the 1960s and the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations viewed by the President as being as heinous as the alleged criminal actions of members of his staff in the Watergate break-in and cover-ups," the clergymen said.

Little Change Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT). —President Nixon's faithful supporters felt that he did not need to make a new personal defense on Watergate. His political enemies reacted angrily because he offered none. Both sides, in commenting on Mr. Nixon's television address last night, said the President had added little to the Watergate discussion—much less than almost everybody had expected.

Walter J. Hickel, the Nixon administration's first secretary of the interior, fired from the government in 1970, said in Alaska, "He's asking us to hope for the future, and telling us to forget the past, but the real questions on America's mind still go unanswered."

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, called the speech "a cowardly and wholly evasive performance. He even blamed his present inability to govern on the Watergate controversy, which he has increased by rising above the law and not responding to the courts or the Congress. The speech added nothing new."

Frank Fitzsimmons, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Mr. Nixon's most powerful supporter in the labor movement, said: "I thought it was wonderful, to the extent that he is still the President of the United States, and he knows it. I think the more sane American people realize his responsibilities, the more they'll be happy about his speech."

Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential candidate who lost 49 states to Mr. Nixon last year, commented: "The one point made by Mr. Nixon which I most strongly endorse is his statement that the Watergate revelations should lead to a new demand for decency and dignity in American politics. But I reject Mr. Nixon's view that we can now leave to the courts the issues spotlighted by Watergate. We must recognize how dangerous it is to place political expediency, materialism and militarism above the claims of law and conscience."

Shriver Irate

R. Sargent Shriver, who was Sen. McGovern's vice-presidential running mate in 1972, reacted heatedly to Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the spirit of Watergate derived from lawless protests of the 1960s. "What he shows is a total lack of moral sensitivity to the idea of civil disobedience. He has no conception of the morality of standing up for what you believe in, compared to undercover, devious efforts to serve a partisan cause."

The chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., said he still believed Mr. Nixon must release tapes of White House conversations with Watergate figures.

"President Nixon is the one human being in the United States who can help us complete this investigation," Sen. Ervin said in Gastonia, N.C. "He would perform a public service of the greatest importance by releasing these tapes."

Sen. Ervin denied that the hearings had become "increasingly absorbed in an effort to implicate the President," as Mr. Nixon had said in his address. He said he hoped the committee's investigation would prove that Mr. Nixon is not implicated.

"I deeply regret the idea that President Nixon entertains when he said the committee wants to get him," Sen. Ervin said.

Sen. Ervin's office reported that a flood of telegrams had been received after Mr. Nixon's speech. Of the telegrams, the office said, 441 supported the committee's investigation and 88 endorsed the President's position.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren told newsmen that telephone calls and telegrams received at the White House had been "overwhelmingly in support of the President."

Members of the Nixon cabinet were enthusiastic about the President's speech. George P. Shultz, the Treasury secretary, praised the call "to rededicate ourselves to the exercise of public trust." Earl L. Butz, the secretary of agriculture, said: "I'm sure tonight's talk will have gone a long way in restoring confidence in the President himself, in the presidency and in the very process of democratic government."

Some former Nixon aides were more reserved. Herb Klein, formerly the White House director of communications, said: "I don't think that one statement answers all the questions, but I think these will be answered in subsequent actions by the President."

George Romney, the secretary of housing and urban development in the first Nixon term, said Mr. Nixon "indicated he has learned some of the lessons of Watergate and campaign irregularities, but not all of them. I think he accurately sensed the public mood—mainly the desire to see the focus of attention on Watergate reduced. The public recognizes that there is no acceptable alternative but to continue to rely on him for leadership for the balance of his term."

For those who expected drama, last night's speech was a disappointment. Clark Clifford, a lawyer and confidant of Democrats, said he slept through the address. I.F. Stone, a radical writer, said scornfully, "It is a speech Checkers would have found irresistible."

Joseph L. Rauh, the vice-chairman of the Liberal Americans for Democratic Action, said the speech "wholly failed to answer the charges against him and his administration. ADA reaffirms its call for his resignation."

Gov. John J. Gilligan, D., Ohio., commented, "From the sermonette he read one would think he'd been removed 100 miles from the scene—or that he discovered it after thousands of years. He talked about the need for confidentiality—between lawyer and client, priest and penitent, husband and wife. He stopped short of the relationship between psychiatrist and patient, which his top staff went out of their way to violate." His reference was to the burglary by White House agents of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The Senate reaction—from Republicans as well as Democrats—was unfavorable. Sen. Barry Goldwater, a conservative Republican from Arizona, said: "In my opinion the President did not add anything to his other speeches that would tend to divert suspicion from him."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, a liberal Republican from New York, commented that "the President's references to the Senate committee hearings as 'backward-looking' are most distressing. I welcome the call to meet the needs of the nation, but one of those needs is to find out who was involved in Watergate."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said he was "not impressed. I find it difficult to understand how a President could be so totally ignorant of events involving the high officials in his administration."

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said: "The President did not answer these serious charges with any specifics. We wanted facts, he gave us rhetoric. That the President could or would equate the cries and protests for equality, justice and peace of the 1960s—openly manifested—with the sordid and surreptitious Watergate violations of law surpasses my understanding."

Credibility Seen

George Bush, chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the speech "credible and very reasonable." Robert E. Strauss, his Democratic counterpart, said it "added nothing, and probably subtracted nothing from what we knew."

At his home in Huntsville, Tenn., the ranking GOP member and vice-chairman of the Watergate committee, Sen. Howard H. Baker jr., said that the President's comments, "along with any future statements," will be given every consideration when the committee writes its report.

Two Democratic committee members voiced disappointment in the speech.

"It was a rehash in new language of what we had already uncovered at the hearings," said Sen. Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico. "The fact that he urged the termination of the hearings is clearly an invasion of the separation of powers principal which he is using to keep the tapes in the White House."

"It is possible that I expected too much," said Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California called the message "the voice of reason." The conservative Republican agreed with Mr. Nixon that the Watergate case now belongs "in the courts."

TV Provides 'Enemies' With Entertainment

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (IHT).—About a dozen "White House Enemies," and 300 or so who wished they had made the official list, gathered at a New York restaurant last night in a long-planned celebration of their common status.

Coincidentally, President Nixon chose the same evening to deliver his Watergate address, providing those at "an evening with the enemies"—as the party was billed—with unexpected television enertainment.

They hissed when Mr Nixon began. Sometimes they snickered and guffawed. And the President's passing reference to the enemies list, disclosed by former presidential aides during the Senate Watergate hearings, brought loud applause.

Those attending paid $30 each—$20 for the party and $10 toward the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press. Among the official "enemies" were authors Norman Mailer and George Plimpton, millionaire Stewart Mott and film producer Otto Preminger.

Last-Ditch Talks Deadlocked; Chile May Move on Strikers

SANTIAGO, Aug. 16 (Reuters). —Last-minute peace talks between striking truck owners and the Chilean government broke down today only hours before the government was scheduled to use force to try to get the trucks back on the road, officials reported. The talks were held in a bid to avoid a confrontation.

The officials said that the transportation minister, Gen. Cesar Ruiz, had demanded that the truckers return to work before further negotiations were possible. Gen. Ruiz also is the commander of the air force.

The truckers said that they could not return to work until the government dismissed Transportation Ministry Under Secretary Jaime Faivovich.

They alleged that the official, a Socialist whom they claim is determined to bring about nationalization of Chilean private transportation, is in a position to block any concessions made by Gen. Ruiz to end the strike.

Earlier today, the truckers said they would resist government moves to seize their vehicles. They have been on strike for 22 days.

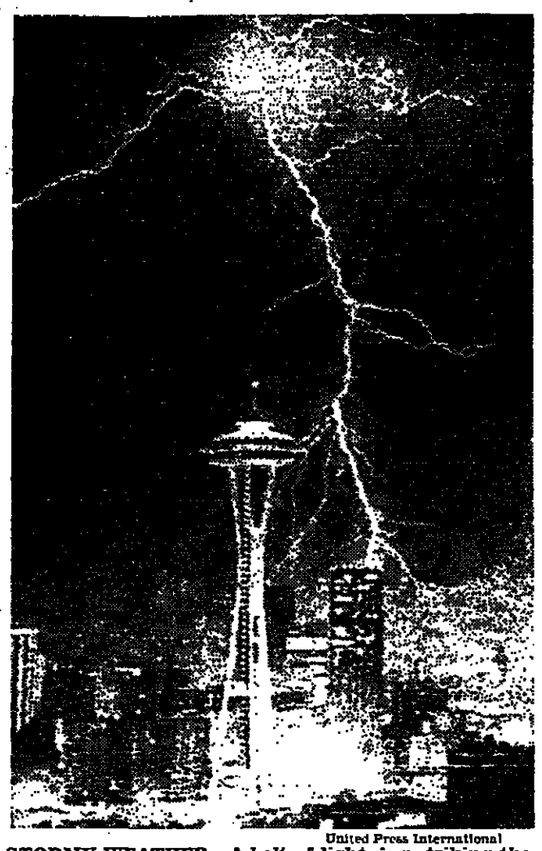
Before the talks started, Col. Aquiles Lopez, the military commissioner for Santiago, had given the truckers in the province until 4 p.m. to return to work or face seizure of their vehicles.

Military commissioners have been appointed in the 25 provinces. The union, which represents the 45,000 truckers, and also the private bus and taxi owners who have struck in support of the walkout, has vowed to defy any attempt to requisition the vehicles.

Meanwhile, police said today that large bombs were planted last night in the gardens of three U.S. diplomats' residences but were defused.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said a number of smaller explosive devices also were found near the gardens and defused.

Leftist congressmen have said they will ask Congress to urge the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davies, who they allege was directing CIA backing of the truckers. They also alleged that the CIA was behind a series of bomb blasts on Monday which plunged half the country into darkness and interrupted a presidential broadcast.



United Press International

STORMY WEATHER—A bolt of lightning striking the *First National Bank of Seattle* building during an electrical storm in western Washington this week.

White House Claims Privilege To Protect Milk Case Memos

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP). —The Nixon administration contended yesterday that inspection of the White House papers by the judiciary, even in secret, would "do irreparable injury to the principle of the separation of powers."

Moving to protect the White House's flanks on the contested doctrine of executive privilege, Justice Department lawyers made the argument in a last-minute effort to block production of 67 official memos concerning the dairy industry and the government's controversial 1971 increase in milk-price supports.

U.S. District Judge William B. Jones had ordered the government to submit the documents today for his private inspection. The papers are being sought by consumer groups who charged in a lawsuit filed last year that the higher price supports were a payoff for early contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

The government asked for a stay of Judge Jones's order so that the decision could be contested before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Citing what they described as the White House viewpoint, the Justice Department asserted that "the mere production of these documents *in camera* creates a substantial breach in the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

Compliance with Judge Jones's ruling, the government lawyers suggested, also could compromise the President's claims of executive privilege in the face of subpoenas by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the Senate Watergate investigating committee.

"In view of the related questions of executive privilege now being adjudicated . . . in several other cases of great public importance, the subject is obviously one which should be preserved for appellate consideration without the necessity for interim compliance," the Justice Department contended.

Overriding White House protests in the milk-fund case after a July 27 hearing, Judge Jones ruled that the documents involving the dairy industry should be submitted to him so that he could determine which ones, if any, should be given to the consumer groups pressing the lawsuit.

A similar solution has been proposed by special Watergate prosecutor Cox, who is seeking a court order directing Mr. Nixon to turn over to a federal grand jury tapes of his conversations with White House aides about the Watergate scandal.

Key Agnew-Probe Evidence Disclosed in Private Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Agnew when he was governor of Maryland and when he was Vice-President.

Mr. Green has told the prosecutors that he gave kickbacks to Mr. Agnew about five times a year until 1969 and slightly less often since he became Vice-President.

Mr. Green was said to be the strongest witness against Mr. Agnew thus far because of his reputation and the fact that he was one of Mr. Agnew's personal friends.

Mr. Green is president of Green Associates, Inc., an engineering concern based in Towson, Md. One of the concern's seven vice-presidents is Richard Beall, a brother of George Beall, the U.S. attorney for Maryland who is heading the investigation.

Mr. Matz is a partner in the Baltimore engineering consultants firm of Matz, Childs and Associates, and Mr. Wolff is president of Greiner Environmental Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of the J.E. Greiner Co., another engineering consultants firm. The Matz and the Wolff concerns both won numerous contracts with the state while Mr. Agnew was governor.

The specific statutes on which the prosecutors have based their investigation are bribery, conspiracy, tax evasion and violation of the Bobbs Act, which deals with extortion.

Asked about The Times story, Mr. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said: "He's determined he's innocent and living up to the request of the U.S. attorney in full. The Times and its source, as far as I am concerned, is just more leaked information which the ACLU complained about," Mr. Thomson said.

The American Civil Liberties Union complained that leaks to the media "raise serious questions about the due process being accorded the Vice-President."

He announced Tuesday that he would turn over to the federal prosecutors whatever personal records they had requested that did not involve the vice-presidency.

In Baltimore, meanwhile, the Justice Department's top prosecutor, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, met today with U.S. attorneys and lawyers for two of the Maryland businessmen who reportedly implicated Mr. Agnew in the alleged bribery and kickback scheme.

Cannes Casino Robbed

CANNES, France, Aug. 16 (AP). —Masked gunmen with pistols and submachine guns held up the Cannes Casino early today and made off with 100,000 francs.

Court Upsets A 1970 Nixon Pocket Veto

Kennedy Wins Suit On Medical-Fund Bill

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP). —A pocket veto by President Nixon during the congressional Christmas recess in 1970 was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy.

The President's action had been challenged by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who personally argued the case before Judge Waddy on Feb. 28.

The judge ruled on the narrow question of whether the President has the right to pocket-veto —refuse to sign—a measure during a brief congressional recess. Sen. Kennedy successfully argued that the President's action deprived Congress of a chance to override the veto when it returned from the holiday.

"I'm delighted with Judge Waddy's ruling and I see it as a strong new example of the vindication of the rights of Congress against the encroachment of the executive branch," Sen. Kennedy said last night.

The bill in question authorized Congress to appropriate $235 million during fiscal years 1971, 1972 and 1973 for grants to help hospitals and medical schools set up departments to encourage the practice of family medicine.

Disapproval Note

It was approved in the Senate by a vote of 64 to 1 and in the House by 346 to 2 and presented to the President on Dec. 14, 1970. On Dec. 22, Congress adjourned for five days for the Christmas holiday. Two days later, Mr. Nixon issued a memorandum of disapproval, announcing that he was withholding his signature.

Judge Waddy ruled that the President's action did not fall within the bounds of Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which provides for a so-called pocket veto. The pocket-veto clause is intended to permit a President to reject a bill during a congressional adjournment when he is "prevented" from using the normal veto, which involves returning the bill to Congress with his objections within 10 days of its passage.

The effect of Judge Waddy's ruling was to order the bill for the practice of family medicine into law by requiring the General Services Administration to publish it.

Because of the presidential action, Congress has appropriated only a token $100,000 for the measure, but a spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said last night that he will seek to get the full amount included in the next Senate appropriations bill.

Judge Waddy gave the executive branch until Sept. 19 to comply with the order. Before then, his ruling can be appealed.

Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health and a co-sponsor of the bill, had indicated earlier that he was prepared to carry his argument to the Supreme Court if necessary.

He had called the bill "the most important piece of legislation" ever pocket-vetoed and the five-day 1970 recess the shortest in which a pocket veto had been used.

Judge Waddy did not address the question of how long a recess must be before a president may invoke a pocket veto, but he agreed with Sen. Kennedy's contention that as a senator he had been deprived of his constitutional right to vote to override a presidential veto.

The government had sought to make the President an "indispensable party" to the suit, and thereby, under the separation-of-powers doctrine, challenge the court's jurisdiction over the President. But Judge Waddy rejected that, saying the order sought by Sen. Kennedy "requires no action by the President."

U.S. Lawmaker, Drug Expert, Arrested on Heroin Charge

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16 (AP).—A Michigan legislator who played a key role in revamping the state's narcotics law has been charged with possession and use of heroin.

Republican State Rep. Dale Warner, 32, of Eaton Rapids, was released on $3,500 bond last night after being arraigned in Lansing District Court.

"I can't comment on this thing. It's a judicial matter," Rep. Warner told newsmen as he waited for arraignment. Automatic pleas of not guilty were entered on his behalf.

Rep. Warner was arrested by members of the Metropolitan Narcotics Squad in a room at a Lansing motel yesterday. Ingham county prosecutor Raymond Scodeller said an officer saw the representative toss a syringe into a toilet and tests showed the syringe contained heroin.

Mr. Scodeller said the officers also found three tinfoil packets on Rep. Warner which contained a powdery substance, but they had not yet been analyzed.

A woman in the room, Nancy Witherspoon, 24, was also arrested. Another man who was present was released without charge. Mr. Scodeller said he authorized charges of possession of heroin against Mrs. Witherspoon. Her husband is serving a 12-to-20-year prison term on a conviction of delivery of heroin.

Mr. Scodeller said Rep. Warner told arresting officers that he had come to the motel with the intention of driving the woman to Southern Michigan Prison, at Jackson, so she could visit her husband.

Rep. Warner was named chairman of a five-member House committee in December, 1967, that probed drug use in Michigan and the adequacy and equity of state laws regulating drugs and narcotics.

Lawmakers said the committee did an expert, scholarly job in helping form the state's new drug code, which was signed into law in December, 1971.

Seizure Is Halted At Chrysler Plant

DETROIT, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Police entered a Chrysler Corp. plant yesterday and arrested two dissident workers who sparked a rebellion that halted production for more than 30 hours.

There were no reports of violence.

The takeover started early Tuesday when about 200 men refused to work in one section of the Mack Avenue stamping plant and blocked production elsewhere. By the time police entered the plant, the number of dissidents had dwindled to 30.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





To Resupply for Later Drive

Cambodia Rebels Seen Pulling Back

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 16 (AP). —Communist-led rebels today made a limited withdrawal for resupply south of Phnom Penh, but insurgent pressure continued to the northwest, Western military attachés said.

There was no indication on the second day of the halt in U.S. bombing operations that the city was threatened with an all-out attack.

Western military attachés said the Khmer Rouge rebels dug in near the approaches to Pochentong Airport, 6 1/2 miles from the center of the city.

"There is very little going on politically," one attaché said. "The negotiations have to be on the ground here with whoever wants to come out from the faceless side."

Strong Position

He said the Khmer Rouge are in a strong enough military position to dictate terms rather than negotiate. The insurgents control 80 percent of Cambodia and virtually surround the capital.

The attaché gave these reasons for the limited southern withdrawal:

● The insurgent forces have been fighting on the southern front since June 2. Their supply system is complex and fragile, and they used up what they had on hand. "Now, they've got to go back to reorganize," he said.

● The insurgents had only a few avenues of approach. American bombers inflicted serious losses on those approaches before ending aerial attacks in Cambodia yesterday.

● The monsoon water table is rising rapidly, making it difficult for the Khmer Rouge to find infiltration routes.

"It is possible they will come back in the near future, but I have no timetable," the attaché said.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the Cambodian military command, said it "could be one or two months before they are ready for a big push."

The spokesman said the government believes the insurgents may be having trouble finding recruits to fill their ranks. He claimed 10 more defectors came over to the government north of Phnom Penh and reported the peasants are increasingly unhappy with attempts by the rebels to impose communal farming methods.

Insurgent Factions

Some American sources in Phnom Penh express the belief that time may not be entirely on the side of the insurgents. They suggest that the longer President Lon Nol's government holds out, the greater will become the differences between the various insurgent factions.

The rebel forces include nationalist and royalist factions as well as the Communist Khmer Rouge. And even the Communists are divided in their loyalties, although men trained in Hanoi are believed to dominate the leadership.

Field reports from the northern front said that antigovernment forces heavily shelled a government outpost in the village of Chambak Meas, 10 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, on the island between the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers.

Vietnam Train Attacked

SAIGON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Communist-led troops tossed hand grenades and fired small arms at a train on South Vietnam's central coast and a few hours later Viet Cong forces attacked government outposts 15 miles southwest of Saigon, the Saigon command reported today.

A communiqué said 79 cease-fire violations were committed by the Communists late yesterday and early today, bringing the total to 21,695 since Jan. 27.

Nine of the enemy were killed and two government troops wounded in action on the outskirts of Ben Luc district town southwest of Saigon, the command reported.

The command said two civilians were killed and 19 persons, including four government soldiers, were wounded in the train attack.

Thai Border Reinforced

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (Reuters). —Thai Army reinforcements have been rushed to provinces bordering Cambodia following yesterday's American bombing halt, military sources said today.

The sources said Ubon, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Buri Ram, Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces were placed under a tight guard to prevent possible infiltration of Cambodian Communist insurgents.

U.S. Using High-Flying Jets To Track Cambodian Rebels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP). —The United States is using a high-altitude reconnaissance plane to minimize danger from anti-aircraft weapons while keeping track photographically of insurgent movements in Cambodia, Pentagon sources said today.

The plane is the SR-71, a long-range strategic reconnaissance jet aircraft which flies above 80,000 feet and is said to be capable of surveying an area about as big as Florida in an hour's operation.

The SR-71, which can reach speeds of 2,000 miles an hour, is based on Okinawa.

General's Remark

Use of the SR-71 over Cambodia became known after Lt. Gen. Daniel James, a Pentagon spokesman, told a briefing that the United States had sent fewer than a dozen unarmed cargo and reconnaissance flights there since the end of all U.S. combat activity in Indochina yesterday.

Gen. James said none of the U.S. planes has been under fire. He declined to identify the type of aircraft flying reconnaissance over Cambodia.

Meanwhile, defense sources said the United States also is operating reconnaissance craft over Laos and South Vietnam but with radio-guided drones.

No U.S. reconnaissance is being conducted over North Vietnam, these sources said. However, Navy patrol planes flying offshore are capable of photographing a limited distance inland.

Viet Cong Hit Saigon Role In Cambodia

PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Viet Cong said today that South Vietnamese troops, disguised as volunteers, have been sent by Saigon into Cambodia to bolster its defense effort.

The accusations drew a prompt counter-charge from a South Vietnamese cabinet member that the Communist Vietnamese have sent "thousands" of their own fighting troops and political agents into both Cambodia and Laos.

The reports of troops already having moved into Cambodia were denied both by the Saigon government and the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. A State Department spokesman said today that "I think we know the facts in this matter," but did not directly support Saigon's denial.

The reciprocal recrimination highlighted today's 21st negotiating session between Viet Cong and South Vietnamese diplomats at suburban La Celle-Saint Cloud. The meeting has tightened rather than eased the deadlock gripping the parley since it started five months ago to try to organize a referendum in South Vietnam.

Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Hieu said South Vietnam has long been threatening to "bring in troops to try to save the Phnom Penh regime, which already is crumbling.

"You have already sent to Cambodia some 10,000 of your own soldiers disguised as volunteers to be used as mercenaries in the pay of the United States."

Nguyen Luu Vien, South Vietnam's deputy premier, said North Vietnam has kept a fighting force of 300,000 men inside South Vietnam even after the Jan. 27 peace and cease-fire accord.

He said: "In addition, in violation of Article 20 which clearly stipulates the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos and Cambodia, your side continues to send tens of thousands of troops and cadres to intensify your military effort in these countries."

Souvanna Meets Red Negotiator

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Premier Souvanna Phouma met for an hour today with the chief Communist Pathet Lao negotiator, Phoumi Vongvichit, in an attempt to break the deadlock in talks to set up a coalition government, sources close to Prince Souvanna said.

No details of the meeting were disclosed, but the sources said Prince Souvanna was upset over hardening in positions by both the Pathet Lao and rightist elements of his own government.

The sources said the key issue in the stalemate is police and troop security in Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang, with a dispute over which side would have responsibility for guarding major government installations.

Bradley Serious After Operation

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (UPI). —Gen. Omar N. Bradley, last of the five-star generals who commanded the American military in World War II, underwent emergency surgery today and was reported in serious condition.

An Army spokesman said that treatments to remedy "massive blood clots" in the 80-year-old general's lungs had failed, necessitating surgery.

N.Y.C. Food Cost For Family of 4 Up 3.9% in Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT). —The average cost of feeding a family of four in New York City shot up 3.9 percent during the first week of August to $56.54, up $2.13 from the week before, the Department of Consumer Affairs reported yesterday.

It was the sharpest rise in a 37-item market guideline since weekly city reports began on May 3. A major price increase was that for chicken, up 24 percent in a week and 49 percent since President Nixon ended the food-price ceilings, except for beef, on July 18. Bacon, pork chops and eggs—all protein alternatives to beef—also showed major increases.

The commissioner of the Consumer Affairs Department, Betty Furness, said a pound of frying chicken had increased in cost from 62 cents just before the control was removed to 92 cents on Friday. Bacon has risen from $1.43 a pound to 1.77 in the same period, or 23 percent; pork chops from $1.67 a pound to $2.06, or 23 percent, and eggs from 81 cents a dozen to $1.04, or 28 percent.

Nationwide, an upturn in cattle slaughter—and in the resulting beef supply—was reported for the fifth day by the Department of Agriculture, with yesterday's kill estimated at 103,000 head. It was 5,000 more than a week ago, although 20,000, or 18 percent, less than a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture reported 170 meat plants closed, 728 with reduced operations as of Tuesday, and 11,157 employees laid off.

Hungarian Leads Chess; Foes Tied

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Efim Geller and Brazil's Henrique Mecking drew in yesterday's top contest of the Interzonal Chess Tournament. The day was devoted to adjourned games.

Mr. Geller and Mr. Mecking agreed to a draw after 52 moves of a suspended 12th-round game. The half point each gained put them in a tie for second place with 10.5 points, behind Hungarian Lajos Portisch, who leads with 11 points after 15 rounds. Mr. Portisch did not play yesterday.

Two rounds remain to be played. One and one-half points separate the first six men. The top three players in the 18-man tournament will advance to the Tournament of Candidates which next year will designate challenger to world chess title holder Bobby Fischer.

Dublin to Turn St. Patrick's Day Into Fete for All Ireland's Heroes

DUBLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—St. Patrick's Day will have a more solemn tone from now on, the Irish government has decreed.

Premier Liam Cosgrave's coalition government declared yesterday that the March 17 celebrations, as of next year, will be "a day of national commemoration for all who died for Ireland and all victims of civil strife."

The decree, aimed at turning the normally festive day that marks the introduction of Christianity in Ireland into an official ceremony, brought swift and unfavorable reaction from many Irishmen.

It will, in effect, streamline scores of localized ceremonies for Ireland's rebel heroes into one national commemoration.

But, government sources noted, the commemoration will include "the victims of civil strife"—a catchall phrase that will include Protestants in Northern Ireland as well as Roman Catholic casualties of the sectarian feuding there and the heroes of Irish independence.

"The idea, basically, is to try to remove some of the barriers that have separated the two northern communities and ease the way to closer relations between all of Ulster and the Republic," one source explained.

"Perhaps," he added, "the Protestants in the North will take similar action to end their traditional parades."

S. Korean Police Guard Kim Home

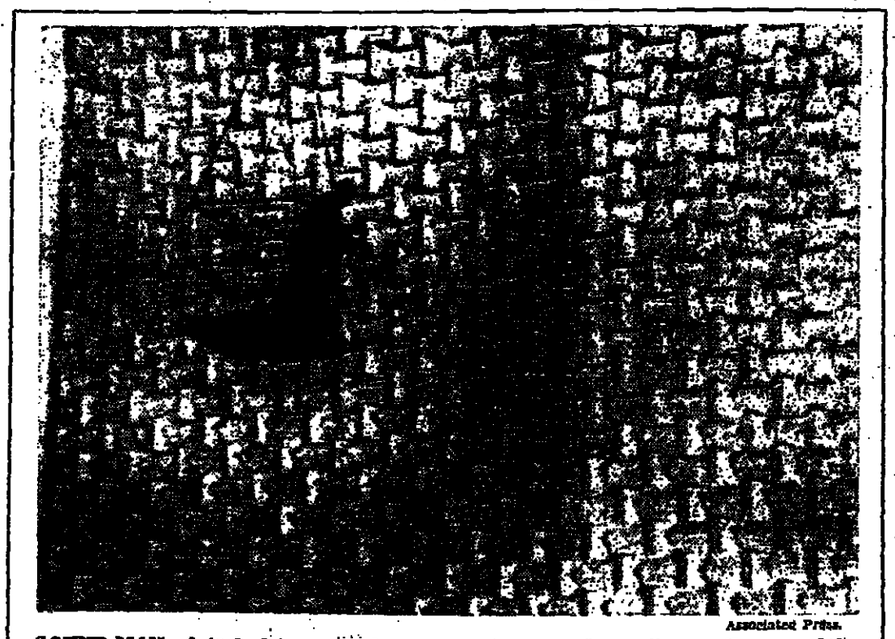
SEOUL, Aug. 16 (AP).—Police today sealed off the home of opposition political leader Kim Dae Jung, barring any visitors including newsmen, on the grounds that visitors were likely to hinder investigation of his case.

The measure was also necessary for Mr. Kim's personal security, a police spokesman said.

The former presidential candidate vanished from a Tokyo hotel last week. He returned home Monday night, he said, after being released by a group of Korean abductors near his home in the western sector of the Korean capital.

Venezuela Vote Ruling

CARACAS, Aug. 16 (Reuters). —Venezuela's Supreme Court yesterday banned former President Marcos Perez Jimenez, who ruled from 1948 to 1958, from seeking the presidency again in general elections in December. A constitutional amendment earlier this year prohibited anyone convicted of crimes against the state—as Gen. Perez Jimenez was—from seeking office.



Associated Press.

SOUND MAN—A technician checking one of the sound-proofing walls in a laboratory at Sunnyvale, Calif., where Westinghouse is measuring the noise made by gears for a new class of U.S. Navy destroyers. Two walls and the ceiling of the test chamber are made of special foam blocks which, the engineers say, eliminate outside noise and make possible accurate noise-level measurement.

To Save Most Lip Factory Jobs

France Offers New Plan for Watch Firm

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The French government tonight announced a new plan for salvaging the Lip watch company, which was run by its workers for nearly four months, and said that production would start again by Oct. 1.

But Industrial Development Minister Jean Charbonnel said the government would lay off between 250 and 300 of the nearly 1,300 employees.

Mr. Charbonnel said in a nationwide television broadcast that he considered two plans for Lip.

"First of all, a return to legality is imperative. There is no compromise on this point," Mr. Charbonnel said.

"But one thing remains, that is to say the restitution of assets held by workers, but this matter can be discussed between people showing good will," the minister said.

The workers are reported to have taken 60,000 watches from the factory as a bargaining weapon in their negotiations with the authorities.

Mr. Charbonnel then recalled that the government had decided to break up the Lip firm into three, and possibly four, companies.

"The directors named to run these companies will negotiate with Lip's employees. They will have to discuss notably the terms of their contracts," Mr. Charbonnel added.

The workers took over the Besançon plant in April after the company went bankrupt. They ran it entirely on their own until police moved into the factory on Tuesday and evicted them.

Lip employees said that Mr. Charbonnel's declaration would not alter their plans. "Nothing has changed," one said.

"They must re-hire us all, or otherwise nobody will go back to work," another employee said.

Meanwhile, in other developments, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer disclosed today that he had personally ordered the police raid on the Lip factory, and French unions, in a protest against the raid, called railroad strikes.

Talking to reporters in Lorient, in western France, Mr. Messmer said he had ordered the police raid both for legal reasons and to get the plant working again as soon as possible.

In an attempt to defuse the angry atmosphere in Besançon, Mr. Messmer said: "There is no conflict between the workers and their bosses, because the latter have mismanaged the company and abandoned it and would be resigned to its closure.

"Neither is there a conflict between the workers and the government, which has no responsibility toward the personnel and which has been called into the affair in hopes it will put Lip back on the rails and pour money into it."

After a second night of violence in Besançon in protest against the police take-over of the Lip factory, railroad men in many regions of the country stopped work in protest today and service was disrupted.

More than 35 persons, including a score of policemen, were listed as injured early today after last night's battling. Ten demonstrators were arrested.

Workers in Besançon today took over the municipal sports arena to turn it into a new workshop.

Representatives of the 1,300 Lip employees said they will complete conversion of the indoor arena into a makeshift watchmaking plant during the weekend and start turning out 100 to 200 watches a day on Monday.

Trade union leaders of the Lip personnel said their salesmen will continue to sell the watches throughout France in spite of a warning by an appeals court that the Lip factory has been closed pending settlement of the bankruptcy litigation and sales of the watches by the evicted employees is illegal.

Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, and Edmond Maire, secretary-general of the French Democratic Workers Confederation, said at a meeting attended by 6,000 persons that the occupation of the Lip plant by police and its closure Tuesday heralded a future wave of conflicts over labor issues.

Mr. Seguy and Mr. Maire were to participate tonight in a protest meeting at Paris's Labor Exchange against the seizure of the plant after the workers had run it for 119 days under a self-management scheme.

Meanwhile, French journalists' associations protested the arrest, detention and alleged brutalizing by police of two Agence France-Presse and one Progrès de Lyon newspaper reporters. The three said they were beaten and forced to sit crouched on the floor with their hands clasped over their heads throughout the night Tuesday, while covering the Lip events.

Charles Schmitt, prefect of the Doubs department, telephoned apologies to Jean Marin, AFP chairman.

Grasse Conflict on Arab Labor

Quiet Riviera Perfume Town Smolders With Racial Fear

(Continued from Page 1)

home and in the sacristy of his rugged 12th-century cathedral, spoke of how racism had "exploded" this summer in Grasse.

"The mayor and those who agree with him talk of this town being 'infested' with Arabs, as if they were mosquitoes or crocodiles," the priest said.

Mr. de Fontmichel, whose family settled here in the 17th century, dismissed the workers' demonstration as "absolutely zero." He said it was whipped up by outside provocateurs who he is convinced are extreme leftists. Those who oppose Mr. de Fontmichel and his friends are equally convinced that a small group of extreme rightwingers, posing as leftists, came to town to spur the immigrants.

On the second day of the demonstrations, when there was violence, the mayor refused to receive the protesters at City Hall. He donned his tricolored, tasseled sash of office and commanded them to disperse. When this failed, he ordered in regional riot policemen and firemen to scatter the malcontents.

"Most of the demonstrators don't even work," he said. "They are professional slackers living off the dole. It is the 2,000 North Africans who are the troublemakers, and Grasse has gone beyond its capacity to absorb them. The Italians and Spaniards are good workers, and we have welcomed them."

On the last day of the demonstrations, the mayor said, "The population was furious, the tourists were frightened."

"The immigrants waved red banners, insulted and jostled me, shouted threats of revolution," he went on. "They surged up to the very doors of the cathedral." Afterward, he said, he stopped a countermarch of "the Europeans against the Arabs, but not without difficulty."

He characterized Father Biancard, who has been the parish priest for 15 years, as "by no means a 'Red' priest. I respect him. I have very good personal relations with him," the mayor said. "But he is an idealist, a progressive intellectual. I think he suffers from a masochistic guilt complex about the immigrants."

Paul Barra, owner of the best cheese shop in the area and a force in the vigilance committee, called the Arabs "malingerers," "pimps" and "racketeers" who exploit their own people, "insolently accost our women on the streets and occupy our hospital beds."

Doctors Uphold Immigrants

"They have made a dangerous Casbah out of our inner city," he said.

Dr. Michel Deberdt, chief physician at a large clinic in Grasse, is allied with the priest and the town's liberal elements. He worked for 17 years with the French National Immigration Office in Morocco and Italy and he has "enormous sympathy," he says, for Grasse's foreigners.

The doctor and the mayor do not speak; they are political and personal enemies. Earlier this year, Dr. Deberdt was the Socialist party candidate for parliament in the national elections. Mr. de Fontmichel was a centrist party candidate. Neither man polled enough votes to enter the runoff.

The two will compete again in elections next month for the Regional Council. Meanwhile, flyers from what the physician describes as "phantom committees" call on the Grassois to "unmask Deberdt-Jekyll" as a fomenter of the demonstrations.

A recent issue of the weekly Minute, the national organ of the extreme right, also charges the doctor with having helped to stir up the demonstrators. "I wasn't even there," he says. The mayor insists that he was.

Abernathy Keeps Civil-Rights Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy has agreed to stay on as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference after rejection, by its board of directors, of his resignation.

Mr. Abernathy announced his decision in a speech yesterday, saying that he would remain as SCLC president for at least another year. He had announced last month that he was resigning, effective today, because of the SCLC's lack of financial support, difficulties in managing its national effort with a small staff and his desire to devote more time to being pastor of his church.

The board—meeting here during the SCLC's 17th annual convention—decided yesterday to try to eliminate the reasons for the resignation rather than seek someone else to fill the office.

Britain Accepts Ugandan Girl, 17, After Tragic Effort to Emigrate

PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI).—For two weeks, Nadya Thabane, 17, has been sleeping on a bench in the Orly Airport transit lounge because no country would accept her.

Nadya, born in Uganda, was sent by her parents to Pakistan because they thought she would have a better life among her fellow followers of the Ismaelite religion than in Uganda, which has expelled many Asians.

Pakistan refused entry and sent her to England. British authorities refused entry and returned her to Pakistan. This time, Pakistan sent her to France.

French authorities also rejected her and tried to arrange for her return to Uganda. They found out her parents had been shot by a firing squad because they sent the child abroad, Orly officials said.

Meanwhile, Air France hostesses have been paying for Nadya's meals because she ran out of money. Her Uganda passport expired today.

Finally, Britain, "for humanitarian reasons," accepted the girl, Orly officials said. Smiling, Nadya, in her simple white dress and black sweater, accepted a free ticket and went to London today. She said she thinks she has an uncle in England.

She still does not know her parents were executed, airport officials said.

Obituaries

Fred Gipson, 65, U.S. Author, Noted for 'Hound-Dog Man'

MASON, Texas, Aug. 16 (AP). —Fred Gipson, 65, the author of "Hound-Dog Man," "Old Yeller" and other adventure stories written for both children and adults, died Tuesday morning at his ranch home near here.

Mr. Gipson's tales of animals and children, often set in the scrub country of Texas where he was born and grew up, achieved both enormous popularity among readers and substantial critical success.

"Fresh and unassuming, natural and humorous" was the way Orville Prescott, writing in The New York Times, described his first and one of his most enduringly successful novels, "Hound-Dog Man." It is the story of a hunt filled with details of wildlife and youthful fantasies.

Mr. Gipson wrote in what another critic called a "raw-hide style larded with phrases out of the Southwest vernacular," and still another called "the deceptive artistry that conceals art."

Summing up his work once, Mr. Gipson said that his books appealed to "the primitive in both children and adults." He added:

"For they [his books] are physical stories, involving wild animals, the beauty of an unspoiled landscape, and the implacable and often cruel forces of nature. My feeling is that man has only recently emerged from the savagery of the primeval to enter the savagery of civilization."

Mr. Gipson, who was born on a farm near here, majored in journalism at the University of Texas.

Later, he worked for newspapers in Texas and wrote for Western and hunting-and-fishing magazines. His first book, "Fabulous Empire; Colonel Zack Miller's Story," published in 1946, was the story of the 101 Ranch (and Circus) of Oklahoma. It was well received but Mr. Gipson became much better known with "Hound-Dog Man" three years later.

Like several of his other books, "Hound-Dog Man" was made into a motion picture. "Old Yeller," which he adapted as a screenplay, was produced by Walt Disney. It was a box-office success.

His later books included "Big Ben," "Savage Sam," "Recollection Creek," "The Home Place" and "Cowhand."

Richard Tregaskis

HONOLULU, Aug. 16 (AP).—Author and journalist Richard Tregaskis, 56, was pulled from the water at a beach park here yesterday, an apparent drowning victim.

A swimmer noticed Mr. Tregaskis floating face down about 20 feet from the beach and pulled him ashore, police said. Efforts to revive Mr. Tregaskis failed.

Mr. Tregaskis, who lived in Honolulu with his wife, Moana, was the author of many books, including "China Bomb," in 1967, "Vietnam Diary" in 1963, and "Guadalcanal Diary," in 1943.

He was born in Elizabeth, N.J., and graduated from Harvard University in 1938. He was a correspondent in the Pacific, Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II.

Harry E. Green

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Harry E. Green, 66, formerly board chairman and president of Lone Star Industries, Inc., of Greenwich, Conn., died Tuesday on a visit to Virginia Beach, Va. He lived in New Orleans.

Ray L. Morrison

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 16 (NYT).—Roy L. Morrison, 75, a former vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Morrison was the president of the Buffalo Tank Corp., which he founded in 1929. It became a division of Bethlehem Steel in 1946.

Carlyle H. Black

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Aug. 16 (NYT).—Carlyle H. Black, 38, who retired in 1952 as chairman of American Can Co., died Tuesday in a Stamford nursing home.

Mr. Black joined the company on graduation from St. Lawrence University in 1908. He was named vice-president in charge of sales in 1940, executive vice-president in 1943, president in 1949 and chairman in 1951.

Renato Angiolillo

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP).—Renato Angiolillo, 72, founder and editor of the Rome daily Il Tempo, died today, two days after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Angiolillo had a long career in journalism, starting as a correspondent for a Naples newspaper in 1919. He then served as chief editor of newspapers in Naples, Sicily and Genoa.

He left the newspaper business during the Fascist years but returned in 1944 to found Il Tempo, Rome's second-largest morning newspaper. The newspaper is conservative in its politics.

Mr. Angiolillo also served as a Christian Democratic senator in Italy's first postwar parliament.

Manx Police Probe Killing, First Since '30

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 16 (AP).—Police on this vacation island in the Irish Sea today launched their first murder hunt in 43 years after the bound and battered body of a man was found in a Douglas restaurant.

The man was identified as 30-year-old Nigel Neal, who managed the restaurant.

The last murder on the island, which has a population of 50,000, occurred in 1930 when a resident shot a farmer.

Male Model Kills Intruder, Is Slain In Duel at Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI).— A male model armed with a gun and a nighttime intruder wielding a butcher knife fought a duel to the death today before the eyes of the model's wife.

Bruce Pecheur, 31, who modeled in more than 100 commercials and advertisements, and his wife, Lucy, were awakened about 2 a.m. in their apartment near Greenwich Village by an intruder standing at the bottom of the bed.

Police said Mr. Pecheur was bound by the intruder but freed himself and grabbed a .38-caliber pistol from his private collection.

"Now, I'm going to have to hurt you," the assailant said when he saw the gun.

The intruder, swinging the butcher knife, attacked, striking Mr. Pecheur in the leg, abdomen and chest, the last blow apparently piercing the heart. Mr. Pecheur, at the same time, fired three or four shots.

Both men collapsed simultaneously and were dead when police arrived.

A graduate of Harvard University and a former teacher, Mr. Pecheur came to New York to act and had appeared in several off-Broadway plays and the Andy Warhol movie "Trash."

France Unveils Rental Program For Concordes

PARIS, Aug. 16 (Reuters).— France today announced a "rent-a-Concorde" plan that will enable international airlines to rent the Concorde supersonic airliner instead of buying it outright.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the government was setting up financial groupings to buy the Concorde and other French civilian aircraft and then lease them out to airlines.

Officials at Aerospatiale, French builders of the Franco-British supersonic plane, welcomed the plan and expressed hopes that it would help overcome Concorde's sales problems.

Under the leasing scheme, airlines would be responsible for maintenance and insuring the aircraft. They would be able to buy the plane outright when the lease period expired, give it back or renew the lease.

The current selling price of the Concorde is about $50 million a plane with spare parts.

Death Toll Rises In Monsoon Flood In Subcontinent

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (UPI).— Devastating late monsoon floods increased the death toll on the Indian subcontinent and press reports from Pakistan said the Indus River was at peak flood level in places.

Government officials said 92 persons had drowned in the Indian states of Kashmir and Punjab.

The Press Trust of India said 67 lives had been lost in Dacca, but that the waters were receding.

The official Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) said more than 100 persons perished in Punjab Province and the Province of Sind was now threatened by the Indus.

Pakistan Finance Minister Mosbaheer Hasan said the floods were the worst in memory and had caused $420 million in damage to crops.

Krishna Menon Stricken

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (UPI).— Former Indian Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon, 77, was hospitalized today after an apparent heart attack, a hospital spokesman said. The spokesman said that Mr. Menon was listed as in satisfactory condition.

U.K. Police Hold Man In BEA Hijack Hoax

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UPI).— A hijack tip-off to police triggered searches of at least six British European Airways flights to Paris today. Later, police said the tip-off was a hoax and the alleged hoaxer had been charged with criminal deception.

Police identified the tipster as a 28-year-old unemployed foreigner—but not an Arab—living in London. They accused him of trying to extort £10,000 pounds from BEA by warning that "violent terrorist action—including hijacking" was planned on a flight from London to Paris today.

THEATER

Unobserved Centenary Of Vsevolod Meyerhold

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—This year marks the centenary of the birth of Vsevolod Meyerhold, one of the century's great theatrical creators, an event that is apparently to receive little recognition or tribute.

However, two books on Meyerhold have appeared recently in English: "Meyerhold on the Theater" (Hill and Wang, New York), a translation of his writings and "Meyerhold's Theater of the Grotesque" (University of Miami Press).

His life and work may be officially forgotten, but he remains an influence on all who work in the theater today:

For 40 years—from his actor days in the late '90s until his arrest and imprisonment in 1939—Meyerhold was the stormy petrel of the Russian stage, his fame and influence becoming international. He had eloquent eulogizers in Gordon Craig and Bertolt Brecht. In the United States, George Jean Nathan was the first critic to write of one of his productions which he had seen in St. Petersburg. The Meyerhold theories are a keystone in the present avant-garde theater of Jerzy Grotowski and Peter Brook.

One of eight children, the son of a provincial brewer of German origin and a cultured Russian mother, he was born in Pensa. His early education was entrusted to his mother who taught him the piano and awakened his interest in the arts. Second to his love of music was his fascination with the famous theatrical troupes which came to his native town on tours and in the local theater which he joined as an actor when he was 18.

Drama Classes

In the fall of 1895 he entered law school at the University of Moscow, but soon abandoned these studies to join the drama classes of Nemirovitch-Danchenko and Stanislavsky. Upon graduation from this training group, he and a fellow student, Olga Knipper, Chekhov's future wife, were invited to join the company of the Moscow Art Theater then being formed.

Meyerhold played Treplev, the idealistic poet who calls for new forms of drama, in the first production of "The Sea Gull" and was befriended by Chekhov. Stanislavsky, recognizing the young actor's talent, placed him in charge of the theater's experimental studio, but he was so opposed to Stanislavsky's insistence on realism that he formed an independent troupe, giving nonrealistic productions of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Chekhov, Ostrovsky and the symbolic plays of Maeterlinck, the Polish dramatist Przybyszewski, and Schnitzler.

The actress Komissarzhevskaya, hailed as the Russian Duse, engaged him as her director and for her he staged an epoch-marking production of Sologub's "The Triumph of Death" which banished footlights and brought the play into the auditorium. But their association was a stormy one and she finally dismissed him, complaining that he wanted to "dehumanize" performers, turning them into the marionettes of the super-director.

An independent mounting of Alexander Blok's "Show Booth" made him an idol of the symbolistic school and Tellakovsky, manager of the imperial theaters, hearing that Meyerhold had almost killed everyone with his innovator's frenzy, engaged him at once and a series of tradition-shaking productions were seen in the official theaters of St. Petersburg.

In producing Molière's "Don Juan," he decided to recreate the atmosphere in which the presentation had taken place at the court of the Sun King. He removed the curtain and footlights. He created a semicircular proscenium that cut deeply into the auditorium. He left the lights on in the hall during the presentation, lowering them for only certain pathetic passages. The stage was illuminated by huge standing chandeliers with candles. He adopted the proscenium attendant from the Japanese theater. Negro boys in livery performed the roles of "the people in black," arranging the stage in full view of the audience and ringing a silver bell to announce intermissions. Two prompters in wigs and stylized costumes came out of the wings and sat down behind ornate screens.

Meyerhold's staging of Gluck's "Orfeo ed Eurydice" revolutionized opera development in Russia. Here, too, he intensified the device of constructing his interpretation to recreate the period in which the author lived. He rejected the search for the illusion of antique reality and instead revived the "antique" style of the artists who were Gluck's contemporaries in the 18th century. His productions of Strauss's "Elektra" at the imperial Marinsky theater sought to reconstruct the recently discovered Mycenean culture in contradiction of the Hofmannsthal libretto.



Meyerhold, 1920, during campaign for theatrical "October."

In 1911, Diaghilev invited him to Paris to stage D'Annunzio's "Le Martyre de Saint Sebastien" for which Debussy composed the music and Bakst designed the decor, a starring vehicle for Ida Rubenstein. In his St. Petersburg studio Meyerhold experimented with all forms of drama, classic and modern, the commedia dell'arte, Greek tragedy, the theater of 16th-century Spain, 5th-century India and of 17th-century Japan. He also edited a theatrical magazine in which he outlined his theories, while producing at the imperial theaters the works of Gogol, Sologub, Gozzi, Wagner, Tolstoy, Calderon, Pinero and took up motion picture direction, making two films: "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and "The Strong Man" from Przybyszewski's novel, appearing as Lord Henry in the former.

It was during the premiere of his stylized production of Lermontov's "Masquerade" at the Alexandrinsky theater in February, 1917, that street fighting broke out and the first shots of the revolution were heard. Some have found the pre-1917 aestheticism of Meyerhold irreconcilable with his post-1917 political stand, but from his early youth —from his first reading of Chernyshevsky's "What Is to Be Done?"—he was a social as well as an artistic rebel.

A Conference

When in December, 1917, only a month after the Bolshevik take-over, Lunacharsky, the appointed chief of public enlightenment, invited prominent Russian writers, painters and actors to a conference on the arts, Meyerhold was one of the few who accepted. He was elected to head the theater section and in 1918 joined the Communist party.

The same year he presented the first Soviet drama, "Mystery-Bouffe," a fantastic political satire by Mayakovsky, the futurist poet. Meyerhold now demanded a theatrical October which would sweep away the old theater of Russia and establish the new, but this was not encouraged by Lunacharsky, who was determined to preserve the best of the traditional, such as the Moscow Art and Maly Theaters.

Meyerhold proved to be often left of center in the new regime. Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's wife turned dramatic critic, complained of his distortion of the text of Verhaeren's "The Dawns." For several seasons he indulged in agitprop vehicles often calling for audience participation. Trotsky attended one of these and took part, but a visiting American dramatist, Elmer Rice, found them akin to evangelistic Gospel meetings. Classic comedies—such as Ostrovsky's "Forest"—and modern plays such as Crommelynck's "The Magnificent Cuckold"—were drastically revised to serve as social satire. Meyerhold, however, ever adventurous, soon tired of blatant propaganda.

Gogol

The chef d'oeuvre of his post-revolutionary work came in 1926 with his glittering version of Gogol's "Inspector General." He transformed the corrupt country town in which an impostor, mistaken for the dreaded investigator, finds lush pastures into a reflection of imperial St. Petersburg. His theory of "bio-mechanics" was illustrated in the artificial, marionette-like comportment of the players who moved as figures in a nightmare. Language and gesture were subordinated to an abiding rhythm. The grotesque groupings, the dazzling performance by Meyerhold's wife, Zinaida Raikh, as the mayor's wife, the use of recurring music made the ensemble a masterpiece of theatricality that the director had long preached.

When Stalin imposed socialist realism on the arts of the Soviet Union, Meyerhold was lost, though he struggled bravely for some years. Several of his projects were forbidden by the censors and he begged Mayakovsky to write plays. Mayakovsky complied with "The Bedbug," an ironic view of the future, and "The Baths," a stinging lampoon of Soviet bureaucracy. Following the failure and official condemnation of the latter, Mayakovsky committed suicide. In the early 1930s Meyerhold revived "Masquerade" in Leningrad, directed Tchaikovsky's opera, "The Queen of Spades" and a beautiful "La Dame aux Camélias" in the style of impressionist paintings.

In January, 1938, the Meyerhold theater was liquidated, but Stanislavsky generously invited his old rival to come back to work at the Moscow Art Theater. He made his last stand at the First All-Union Congress in Moscow in June, 1939, making a fiery address denouncing the stifling monotony that official socialist realism had brought. "In hunting formalism," he proclaimed "you have eliminated art."

This speech, in journalist Harrison Salisbury's opinion, was the last open appeal for honesty in art, for creative freedom, that was to be heard in Moscow for nearly 20 years.

The next day Meyerhold was arrested and disappeared and shortly afterwards his wife was found murdered.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Eartha Kitt will give a concert at the Bankside Globe Playhouse on Sunday (Aug. 19), at 7:30 p.m. At Ronnie Scott's: the Eddie Harris quintet and bluesman Jimmy Witherspoon.

* * *

EDINBURGH—The city's pop festival opens Aug. 21 with Kevin Ayers and the Gong group at the Empire theater. The next night it's John Martyn and the Horslips and Procol Harum with Mama Flyer on Aug. 24. All concerts start at 11 p.m.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio this weekend at the Montmartre Jazzhus.

* * *

PARIS—Kenny Clarke and his trio are at the Club St.-Germain. Stride pianist Bob Vatel is at the Hilton Hotel roof for the month of August. The Coral Gables High School Band will give a free concert on the first level of the Eiffel Tower on Aug. 20 at 10 a.m. American organist Rhoda Scott will give a concert in the Cour Carrée of the Louvre on Aug. 25 at 9 p.m.

* * *

CHATEAUVALLON, France—This small city near Toulon offers a big jazz festival featuring Jackie McLean on Aug. 22; Don Byrd and Nathan Davis, Aug. 23; Michel Portal and Cecil Taylor, Aug. 24, and Archie Shepp and Anthony Braxton, Aug. 25.

* * *

TAORMINA, Sicily—The Stuart de Silva trio appears every night at the Mazzaro Sea Palace at 9 p.m.

* * *

TABARKA, Tunisia—Main attraction at the festival this week: the rock group Heavy Heart.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet is touring Yugoslavia for one week: Aug. 17, Novi Sad; Aug. 18, Belgrade; Aug. 19, Portoroz; Aug. 20, Zagreb; Aug. 21, Opatija and Aug. 22, Ljubljana.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Live and Let Die" by ex-Beatle Paul McCartney and his Wings (it is the theme song from the new James Bond film) and, in England, "Yesterday Once More" by the Carpenters.

—Frank Van Brakle.

MUSIC

Witherspoon at Home in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 16 (IHT).—The abiding impression left by Jimmy Witherspoon as he whispers, wails, growls and shouts his way through two sets a night at Ronnie Scott's club in Soho is that "Spoon" has come home, not so much to London, where he is no stranger, but to the blues.

He sees it almost that way, but not quite. He feels rather that now, working in a true blues repertoire, after 30 years as a professional singer, he has come into his own, and that his own has come into its own.

It's not that he ever left the blues. But he was born—in Gurdon, Ark., in 1923—at an awkward time for a blues man. It was too late to be a contemporary of Jimmy Rushing and Big Joe Turner in the heyday of Kansas City big band blues, and too early to be one of the urban rhythm and blues singers of a subsequent generation.



Jimmy Witherspoon.

Looked Down On

"Blues were kind of looked down on when I was growing up," he recalled. "To young blacks they represented a racial past that they didn't want to hear about, and to young whites, until Elvis Presley and rock 'n' roll came along, they meant nothing at all. Besides that, my family was very religious, and among church-going folk the blues were considered low-down and evil.

"So the first time I sang in public, at an amateur night in Gurdon when I was 7, I sang a pretty ballad, 'You're Sweet as a Red Rose in June.' We moved to Los Angeles when I was still a boy, and then I was trying to sing like the Ink Spots. But, believe it or not, L.A. was full of blues.

"I was washing dishes at the Owl Drugstore at 8th and Broadway, and after work I'd wander into Lovejoy's at Vernon and Central Ave. and listen to Charlie Christian and Leo Watson and Art Tatum. Slam Stewart and Tiny Grimes were with Tatum, then, and what I heard was music to my ears.

"Big Joe Turner had a club in L.A., and he became my idol. Come to think of it, L.A. was just as much a blues town as Kansas City. I heard Lowell Fulson there, and Wynonie Harris and Charles Brown and John Lee Hooker. They may not have come from L.A., but they worked there. Another was T-Bone Walker, the first blues singer-guitarist to go electric. He was also the first to call me up on stage to see what I could do."

Jimmy Witherspoon joined the Merchant Marine in 1941, and it was in Calcutta, of all places, that he first sang blues in public. That was in a concert for GIs by the Teddy Weatherford Band. He knocked them out with "Around The Clock," which had been a hit for Wynonie Harris. It was a turning point.

In Europe

He returned to the United States and joined the Jay McShann Band, staying with them for four years. In 1952 he had a record hit with "T'aint Nobody's Business." He toured Europe with some of the biggest names in jazz, astonished to find Europeans more receptive to the blues than Americans. A great success at the Monterey Festival of 1959 heralded the good news. The American kids were catching on.

"Since then, and particularly in the past few years," he said, "things have been getting better and better, and the success of white singers working in the blues idiom, or something close to the blues, has had a lot to do with it. Our music has become respectable for both blacks and whites. I have never felt so confident, so much at ease, singing my music in my way for every kind of audience as I do right now."

An important part of what makes Witherspoon feel at ease is a sensational 21-year-old white guitarist, Robben Ford, whom he discovered about a year ago at a club in Palo Alto and who has been with him ever since. He makes no bones about it: "I'd been looking for a partner like that for 18 years. This boy is the greatest blues guitarist I've ever heard, and I guess I've heard them all. And he can sing, too!"

Playing for Witherspoon isn't easy. He is famous for his way of lagging behind the beat, and for his sudden changes from shouting to whispering, and for taking time out for ad lib asides in the manner of Ethel Waters and Pearl Bailey. Others have lagged behind the beat, of course, notably Louis Armstrong, Joe Turner and Billie Holliday. But Jimmy Witherspoon lags farther behind, and at slower tempos.

"I've never heard blues sung so slow," I told him.

"That's what my drummer says," he replied. "Last night at Ronnie's he was working away with the brushes while I was biding my time, and he whispers to me: 'Spoon, when you coming in?' Well, I'll come in when the time is right, and I know when the time is right for me."

It is time, incidentally, to change the title of one of his hits at Ronnie Scott's. It's called "Past 40 Blues." Jimmy Witherspoon was 50 on Aug. 18, but the only blues he is singing are those he sings on stage.

Geneva Church

The next program in the Centennial Musical Celebration of the Emmanuel American Episcopal Church in Geneva will be a jazz concert on Sept. 11 featuring the Vieux Carré Jazz Band and the Paul Thommen (piano), Jacques Fleury (bass), Philippe Stähli (drums) Trio with Martine Steiner as vocalist.

Arts Agenda

The 60th birthday of Benjamin Britten will be celebrated Sept. 2 by a London Proms concert performance of his opera "Gloriana" by the Sadler's Wells company under the musical direction of Charles Mackerras. Heading the cast of the performance at Royal Albert Hall are Ava June as Queen Elizabeth I, Don Garrard as Raleigh, Jennifer Vyvyan, Derek Hammond-Stroud and David Hillman.

* * *

The season in London's South Bank concert halls opens on an exotic note with a program of Indian music by the sitarist Amjad Ali Khan on Sept. 9, and "Oboade," traditional music of Ghana with Ghanaian drummers under Mustapha Tettey Addy, on Sept. 12, both in Queen Elizabeth Hall. The season at Royal Festival Hall begins Sept. 16 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Josef Krips and Leonard Rose as cello soloist in a Searle, Schumann, Brahms program.

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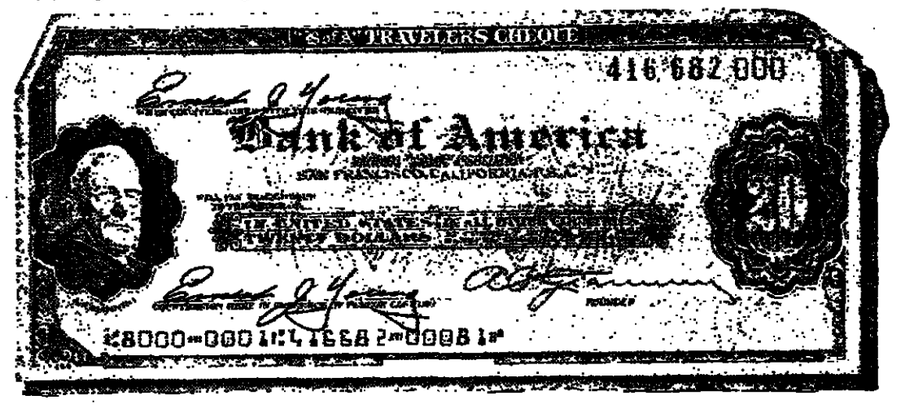
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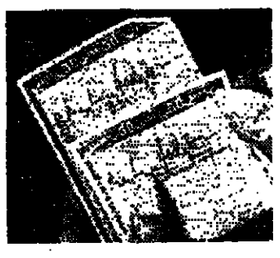
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, August 17, 1973 *

The Dilemma Remains

President Nixon addressed himself eloquently to the dilemma of an America "mired in Watergate." But he did not resolve the dilemma, nor, apparently, quite grasp its essence. For what is at issue now is not the guilt or innocence of sundry individuals, which could be decided by the courts. Rather, it is the presidency itself: Mr. Nixon's conduct of it, and his relationship with Congress, the judiciary and the American people.

Naturally, Mr. Nixon's personal involvement in what he concedes were "acts that have no place in our political system" is a matter of great concern. His argument that preservation of the confidentiality between a President and his advisers is a "vital principle" which, if breached, could "cripple all future Presidents," has merit. But he offered no practicable answer to the corollary question: what of the effect upon the presidency—and the country—if testimony affecting the integrity of the office, and the person holding it, remains merely clouded by contradictions?

But even beyond that thorny topic, which should not be incapable of reasonable solution, lies the plain fact that Mr. Nixon has accepted "full responsibility" for "abuses" that occurred during his administration. They were committed by men chosen by him and by extra-legal agencies created by him, and involved other agencies created by law, concerned with tasks essential to the nation's security and well-being.

More, the "abuses" by these individuals and groups were revealed at a time when the respective roles of executive, legislative and judicial branches were being tested by the last bitter days of an unpopular and unsuccessful war, and by deep divisions over the appropriation and spending of federal funds. It was inevitable that the "abuses" for which the President took responsibility should affect his influence in other areas where he claimed responsibility, especially where this claim is disputable.

Mr. Nixon referred on Wednesday night to his "mandate." It was not an unqualified mandate, despite his personal triumph, since he still confronted a Democratic Congress. And it is a mandate that Watergate and its implications have reduced, if the polls are correct, to the support of his policies by fewer than a third of the American people.

This is the real dilemma. The presidency of Richard Nixon is deeply wounded, and not by those who would "exploit" Watergate (although there are many such) but by the administrative machinery Mr. Nixon formed and failed to keep in order. This is not something that can be referred to the courts, and forgotten. It is not something that is capable of easy, or dramatic, healing. At best, it will involve slow, perhaps fumbling, adjustments by all concerned. And a first step would be a full recognition by Mr. Nixon himself, preferably in public but at a minimum in private, that the buck really stops in the Oval Room.



"How Many 'Great Days for America' Are Left on That Second-Term Calendar the Chief Gave Us?"

The Nixon Defense—And Counter-Attack

By James Reston

NEW YORK—President Nixon left the Watergate crisis about where it was before he spoke. He rejected both the advice of those who urged him to mount a counter-offensive against the Senate investigating committee and those who urged him to confess error and seek reconciliation. In short, he redefined the conflict in different words. But he didn't remove it or even change it.

His main theme was that he didn't know about the Watergate burglary or the cover-up. And that nobody except John Dean had suggested that he did, he argued. So now that all these charges have been argued over television for weeks, let's all get on together to more important things.

This was not the appeal of a president who felt trapped or defeated. He looked drawn and a little sad, but his argument was that of a man who felt he was still very much in command. He seemed to be saying, now that I've explained it all to you, let's put our differences aside and get on to other things, but in fact he introduced not a single new fact, answered none of the major ambiguities or contradictions of the Ervin hearings, but merely proclaimed his innocence, and appealed for trust.

Background

The President spoke in a paradoxical situation. It was the first day of peace for America after nine years of the Indochina war. The dollar, twice devalued in the last year and a half and badly battered in recent weeks on the world money markets, began to rally in the week before the President spoke, and the U.S. balance of international payments finally showed a surplus in the second quarter of 1973 just before he went on TV.

Still, mainly because of the Watergate scandals, the President's rating in the popularity polls dropped on the day before his speech to the lowest level of any president in the last 20 years—with only 31 percent of those questioned in the Gallup Poll saying they thought he was doing a good job.

His performance in this situation was quite different from his handling of previous personal crises. In his earlier explanations of the Watergate scandals, he talked about his personal responsibility for creating an atmosphere in which his staff had been too zealous.

This time, while repeating that he took responsibility for whatever was done in his name, he blamed the atmosphere of the sixties, the anti-war demonstrators, and their supporters in press, radio and television for establishing the notion that their higher ends justified illegal means. Unfortunately, he suggested, some of his own people made the same mistake in the 1972 election, but they were merely following the mistaken lead of the dissidents of the sixties. It was all wrong, but it was somebody else's fault, and certainly not his.

There was another unmistakable theme in the President's speech. This was that the Ervin committee and the press, radio and television were going on and on reporting the Watergate affair, not because it was their duty to report the facts, but somehow, he suggested, because they were trying to exploit the crisis, maybe even glorying in the tragedy, not so interested in getting the facts but in getting the President.

Key Point

This was stated rather carefully but unmistakably, and it is a critical point. For this suggestion, which ran all through the speech—that Watergate was secondary and being used for unworthy reasons to keep the President from getting on with his larger and primary noble objectives—is likely to be bitterly resented by the executive and legislative investigators.

The contrast between this Nixon speech and his first major "Checkers" speech was also striking. In that other awkward situation, 21 years ago, when he was accused of having a political slush fund, he addressed himself to the moralities of the problem, and not to the legalities.

"It isn't a question of whether it was legal or illegal," he said in September of 1952 when he was running with Eisenhower. "That isn't enough. The question is, was it morally wrong?"

Mr. Nixon did not deal with this question in personal terms in his TV address. Nor did he leave the judgment of right and wrong and his own destiny to the judgment of the people, as he did at the end of the Checkers speech.

He merely repeated what he had said before, what he has directed in his legal brief denying the tapes to the courts, asserting his innocence and his rights to executive privilege, and his power to deny evidence in his possession of possible criminal activity.

No Theatrics

He avoided all the theatrical props this time: no pictures of his family or busts of President Lincoln behind him, but his presentation of his case, delayed for almost three months, after all the new charges in the Senate investigating committee, was not an answer to the questions and doubts folks had on their minds.

The odd thing about the President's speech is that he raised in the beginning the main questions, which he promised to answer, and then didn't answer them. He said it was his constitutional responsibility to defend the "integrity" of the presidency against "false charges" and then failed to define what was integrity and what was false.

"I also believe," he said "that it is important to address the overriding question of what we as a nation can learn from the [Watergate] experience, and what we should do now." But in the end he never defined the lesson of Watergate, or answered the question of what we should do now.

In fairness to the President he said he wasn't going to answer the questions raised by the Senate hearings, and he kept that promise. It was suspected that after three months of silence, he would say something that would ease if not remove the doubts of the American people, but while he didn't make things any worse, he didn't make them any better. He merely asked for trust but didn't offer any new evidence to change the political conflict or remove the public doubts.

Pitiless Giant

Before Congress finally called a halt this week, the United States dropped 7.5 million tons of bombs on Indochina over a nine-year period, more than three times the amount of explosives dropped by American planes during World War II. A half-million tons thundered down on the peaceful countryside of Cambodia, devastating a nation of peasants whose overwhelming desire was to be left alone and in peace.

What have been the results of this most massive and costly aerial assault in the history of warfare? Unquestionably, it helped stave off temporarily defeat for American-backed forces in the Indochina states, particularly during last year's Communist offensive in South Vietnam and in recent fighting around the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

American air power did not, however, prove capable of breaking the will of the North Vietnamese, not even when last winter's merciless bombing of the North was stepped up to include the teeming urban centers of Hanoi and Haiphong. Nor was bombardment capable of smashing indigenous guerrilla forces. On the contrary, the indiscriminate cruelty of such attacks served only to generate hatred for the United States and the regimes it supports. Internationally, this wholesale use of almost unchallenged aerial might by a great Western power against poor, rural Asian countries produced not respect but repugnance, projecting the image of a pitiless, foolhardy giant.

Congress and the public have accepted the reality that the bombing is a grotesque failure. They perceive that it cannot make up for the inability of administration-supported regimes in Indochina to win the allegiance of their people and fight their own battles—that its effect is to inflict further harm on the United States and the peoples it seeks to help. The President, however, still refuses to acknowledge these unpleasant truths.

Within hours of the cease-fire mandated by Congress, Mr. Nixon was again warning Hanoi that he would take "appropriate action" if North Vietnam attempted to overturn a settlement which is, in fact, no settlement at all—one which almost inevitably will break down sooner or later. Although the President indicated he will "work with Congress" his persisting belligerence and his administration's record of arrogance and deceit in regard to military interventions in Indochina leave no room for complacency. With the courts apparently determined to remain aloof from the battle over presidential war powers, only an alert and determined Congress can prevent another tragic exercise in futility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The World Commodity Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The inflation now raging in this country and the rest of the world derives chiefly from soaring commodity prices. So the U.S. strategy of turning on the production spigot makes sense.

It should check prices after a once-only increase sometime this year. The big difficulty is that the administration has not developed a fall-back position against the possibility that the present strategy might fail.

The commodity-based character of the present inflation is absolutely clear. The more traditional sources of inflation—wage-push and demand-pull—have been relatively quiet. Wages, in particular, have held in bound. The big settlements for the rubber workers and teamsters this year brought increases of only about 4 percent.

Demand as a whole is strong but not overwhelming. Some parts of the economy are still not running at capacity, and unemployment, at 4.7 percent, is not all that low.

By comparison the commodity figures have been going through the roof. The Dow Jones commodity index, which covers fibers and rubbers as well as foodstuffs, has jumped by 60 percent since January.

Diverse Reasons

Corn, wheat and soybeans have had something like threefold price rises in the past year. Livestock costs, which move in ratio to feed prices, have risen so much that there is now no incentive for farmers to market meat.

Diverse reasons explain the rise in commodity prices. Bad harvests last year, and perhaps again this year, have made Russia into a major importer. A change in Pacific temperature cut down the catch of anchovy—a major source of meal.

For the first time since the war, there has been a simultaneous economic boom engaging all the major non-Communist nations—the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada. Personal incomes have risen, and there is a disposition to buy more meat.

Additionally there has been undoubted speculation. Governments uncertain about future supplies—notably Russia, China and Japan—have been bidding up prices at a furious pace.

The obvious remedy for this trouble is to increase production, and the Nixon administration is now going all out. The farm bill signed by the President last week removed the few legislative restrictions on output, and emphasizes incentives to grow more food and fiber.

Presumably American farmers will respond with effort and investment.

To be sure the present increase in farm prices would not be rolled back. But the rise would stop in late fall after a once-only surge. The commodity inflation would not spill over into wage demands, and the administration would thus have a chance to put together a general Phase-5 policy for holding the line on further inflation.

Nickel Wisdom

But the architect of this policy, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, is more a master of nickel wisdom than a prophet. He and other economists in the administration have repeatedly been wrong in the past. They could easily be wrong again.

It could well be that American farmers are confused by the gyrating prices. In that mood they could continue to hold stuff off the market, thus goading further the speculative frenzy. So it would make sense to have a fall-back position. The best fall-back position is to restrict American exports of foodstuffs. That would assure some stocks for this country at a lower price, while rationing the rest to foreign customers. The foreigners, with at least a certainty of some access to American stocks, would not go off the deep end in speculation. In this country we would be saved the tremendous food costs that, by eating so much of disposable income, could topple the boom into a recession.

There is no requirement for such a policy right now. But it would be a good idea to begin preparations by setting up a system of export licensing. The difficulty is that Mr. Butz, in the self-confidence of his nickel wisdom, has taken up a stance that seems to exclude the preliminary steps which have to be taken now just in case the present policy fails. So while it doesn't have to be, it may be that once again the administration will be caught short when the inflationary crunch comes.

Nixon and Goldwater

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It is, I think, the supreme paradox of the situation that what keeps ousting Nixon from becoming a national compulsion is the excesses of Richard Nixon's critics over the years. If they had not acted with such overweening zeal, systematically magnifying the lint on Nixon's record so as to look like the virus that almost overtook Europe with the Black Plague, they would have an easier time of it now. Every time I see a reference (they are quite frequent nowadays) to poor old Alger Hiss, and how he was framed, I say to myself: Nixon is safe. There are enough Americans around who know intuitively that jettisoning Nixon means, when all is said and done, rehabilitating Hiss. And into this kind of moral and epistemological anarchy, they decline to be seduced.

The paradox is deeply rooted. If Nixon were, let us say, Dwight Eisenhower, the republic might have concluded by this time that Eisenhower was simply incapable of coping with political duties of such vexing size and shape and that therefore, most regretfully, he would need to be deposed. Or, if it had been a figure universally admired who was suddenly discovered to be craven and venal—then the public mood against him would have consolidated.

Safety

In the case of Richard Nixon none of the categories applies, and accordingly he is, at least temporarily, safe. My own judgment is that barring the unexpected appearance on the scene of the archangel Gabriel, waiving divine privilege for the purpose of documenting Richard Nixon's guilt, Nixon is safe: barring one conceivable defection.

Late in 1966 Richard Nixon (speaking to a friend) said that if he were to withdraw from the presidential race and use all his energies and power to try to get Nelson Rockefeller nominated, he would fail. "There's only one man in America who can get it for Rockefeller," he said. "That's Barry Goldwater."

He said this in part for the obvious reason—that Goldwater was the aggrieved party in 1964, suffering directly from the refusal of Rockefeller to support him for President after he was nominated. But also because Nixon sensed the loyalty Goldwater commands among the hard-core of the Republican party, those who dominate the nominating conventions, and are the cadre of the party.

Nixon depends very heavily during these hours on that body of people and only Goldwater could move them. If he were to say tomorrow that in his opinion the best interests of the republ will require the resignation the President, there would to low—something like the Eagleto stampede. The next morning t Chicago Tribune (say) wou be calling for the resignatio then the Los Angeles Tim then another senator . . . with a fortnight the call for resign tion would prove very nearly resistible.

It is for this reason that o studies carefully Goldwate pronouncements on the matt He moves with his characteris integrity and candor, and co tempt for demagogy. In opinion, as given in a rece interview, Nixon should neith resign nor be impeached. He by no means uncritical—he thin Nixon should release the tap he thinks Nixon should revise relations with Congress, thinks Nixon should recapt the leadership of Western fairs—but he doesn't think should step down. My judgme of it is that Goldwater's is, the moment, the deciding vo

Hypocrisy and Hope

The unanimity with which the United Nations Security Council condemned Israel for skyjacking an Iraq-bound passenger plane was a justified and measured response by the international community to a misguided act of illegality in the skies.

The vote itself, in which the United States joined, will have minimal practical effect since the Israeli government had already declared itself impervious to condemnation from a body which is always quick to censure Israel but usually finds itself tongue-tied when Arab transgressions warrant rebuke. Nevertheless, the debate preceding the vote could, in an ironic way, lead to a highly beneficial result in world councils, for it exposed blatant hypocrisy on both sides of an issue that affects the safety of all world air travelers.

Arab states which had long and vehemently opposed any international sanctions against states that support aerial piracy found themselves demanding sanctions against Israel. Resisting these demands for "retribution" were the United States and Israel, for years the most militant advocates of strong anti-hijacking action, including sanctions against offending nations.

Since the international community had previously failed to establish enforceable sanctions against air pirates and those who aid them, it would clearly have been unjust—and probably unenforceable—to single out Israel for *ad hoc* punishment now. Capricious, one-sided actions are never a foundation for international law.

But the position taken by the Arab partisans in the Security Council debate has opened a worthwhile opportunity in diplomacy which should not be missed. If the Arabs are serious about wanting sanctions against aerial terrorists—not just when Israel is at fault—they can demonstrate it by supporting efforts to put teeth in existing anti-hijacking treaties at the meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization this month in Rome.

Recent transgressions against international air travelers by Israel and the Arabs have conclusively demonstrated that no one can be safe unless the international community drops the partisan perspective through which this problem has been viewed for too long. All terrorist acts, regardless of the cause or the country of the transgressors, must be dealt with firmly and decisively.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Slaughter

It is very obvious to me that some subversive group is out to slaughter our President and at the same time taint the image of America all over the world. Certainly we have become a laughing stock abroad, but, of course, this is what the opposition wants. Making much ado about nothing, and the American public is eating it up and tragically enough they honestly believe Watergate is a foul word.

What about Ellsberg? Didn't he steal top government papers from the Pentagon? And yet he went scot-free. And what about the Mafia who has been running the country, carrying on illegal businesses and making millions without paying a dime in taxes—why doesn't someone get to the bottom of that story? Because of fear!

They fear Mr. Nixon, too, but for a different reason. He has the country at heart and has done so much good—but who remembers that now?

Poor Mr. Pulitzer would roll over in his grave if he knew his coveted prize was given for such un-journalistic rot.

E.C. LUCAS.

Canary Islands.

Irresponsible Damage

They claim they are investigating to find the truth, but they produce opinions, unfounded allegations and distorted facts. Who is interested in listening to these showmen of the Watergate committee who are trying for cheap publicity while spending U.S. taxpayers' money recklessly.

Irresponsible damage has been done to the U.S. reputation in the world, because of the irresponsible conduct of the Watergate hearings and the partisan press articles in The New York Times, the International Herald Tribune and other newspapers, mostly featuring accusations against President Nixon. The question is, when do we finally learn the true facts about Watergate and when are the hearings stopped so that confidence in the U.S. government can be restored?

President Nixon's accomplishments cannot be denied by any honest person, but what are the accomplishments of the Watergate committee members, who have been unknown to many Americans, with the exception of Sen. Sam Ervin for his "famous" role in finishing the then Sen. McCarthy?

RUTHARD BROHM.

Mannheim.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1898

PARIS—Although some foreign governments express a desire for us to have an "open door" policy in our new possessions, no such policy will be adopted in any American possessions. Congress has not the right to make different customs and laws apply to different parts of the Union. Those trade privileges enjoyed by the possessions shall belong to American citizens.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1923

DUBLIN—De Valera's dramatic arrest at Ennis, County Clare, yesterday was quickly followed by the Republicans placing three more candidates in the field in this constituency, which still remains one of the principal Republican hotbeds of the country. It is taken for granted that the Free State Government's drastic action may cost some seats; he is the center of adulation of the Republican throng.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
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International Herald Tribune S.A., au capital de 12.500.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-25-60. Telex: 28.950 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter H. Thayer.
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1973

Strikes, New Tax Cited

U.K. Growth Rate Suffers Setback in Second Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Britain's economic growth rate was more than halved in the second quarter, official statistics showed today, but a government source said the figures may have exaggerated the trend.

He pointed out that second-quarter output in the steel and auto industries was hurt by strikes. In addition, first-quarter figures were pushed up and second-quarter statistics depressed by the consumer-spending spree that preceded the introduction of value-added tax on April 1.

The index of gross domestic product, as measured by output data, rose an estimated 0.74 percent to 135.5 in the second quarter from the first, against a 1.59 percent increase to 134.5 in the first quarter from the fourth quarter of 1972. The second-quarter increase implies an annual rate of about 3 percent, against a rate of over 6 percent indicated by the first-quarter figure.

Excluding the effect of these distorting factors, the source said, the index might have shown a 1 percent increase in the second quarter. He estimated output growth for the year, based on the rate in the first and second quarters, at about 4.5 percent, close to the government's 5 percent goal.

Gain in Value of Dollar Cut As Price of Gold Jumps $9

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose against European currencies today, but its gains were pared in the late afternoon as gold prices advanced.

The dollar rose very sharply in the morning following publication of the improved U.S. balance-of-payments figures.

The dollar rose as high as 2.5075 deutsche marks before closing at 2.48, a gain of about 2 pfennigs from yesterday. It made comparable gains against most other European currencies.

At the London afternoon fixing, gold was set at $103 an ounce, up very sharply from $96 in the morning and $94 yesterday afternoon. The price later eased under some profit-taking to $100 bid, $102 offered.

A Zurich bullion dealer said that gold prices recovered after there had been some forced liquidation of margin accounts in Switzerland.

Investors can buy gold on credit like any other commodity, putting up perhaps 30 percent of the value of the purchase. However, if the price declines significantly, they are required to add more funds to bring the account up to its required margin.

A dealer said that when prices declined earlier this week, some accounts became so undermargined that there was forced liquidation of gold holdings, which drove prices down even further and forced liquidation in other margin accounts.

However, when this source of selling abated yesterday morning, professional dealers and Middle East buyers came in, which fed today's rally, the dealer said.

Despite the rise in gold prices, the dollar closed at its highest levels since late June against the mark, Swiss franc and guilder, and since late May against the French franc.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 16, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (£ per £)...	2.4365	2.4635	— 9.58
Belg. fr. (A)...	78.55	77.9	
Belg. fr. (B)...	56.05	55.4	+18.95
Deutsche mark.	2.4775	2.4575	+29.93
Dane krone...	5.845	5.855	+16.29
Escudo...	23.325	23.325	
Fr. fr. (A)...	4.415	4.39	
Fr. fr. (B)...	4.3225	4.325	+17.66
Guilder...	2.7365	2.691	+19.15
Israeli pound...	4.29	4.20	
Lira (A)...	602.0	597.5	
Lira (B)...	579.25	575.75	+ 0.43
Peseta...	57.33	57.39	
Schilling...	16.36	18.08	+26.98
Sw. krona...	4.2132	4.2038	+14.07
Swiss franc...	3.0675	3.015	+25.91
Yen...	265.4	265.4	+16.02

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $44 million to $2.27 billion in the week ended Aug. 8, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $1.02 billion ahead of the figure for Eurodollar borrowings for the year-ago week.

Wheat Production In EEC Expected To Drop in 1973

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Wheat production in the Common Market this year will apparently drop below the 40.1 million tons of 1971, but there may be a record crop of corn, EEC statistics showed today.

The corn crop in 1971 totaled 14.1 million tons. Barley, rice and sugar beet production also appear on the rise. Rain in July was reported to have improved prospects except in southern France and Italy.

The 1973 crop figures, assembled Aug. 3, were tentative. Information on the barley crop was incomplete, the report said, largely because of the lack of reports from Britain. The total harvest of grains is due to be lower than last year's 103.9 million tons.

Fixed Rates Said 'Dangerous' Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—An influential congressional panel today warned that a return to fixed money rates around the world now would be a mistake.

The joint subcommittee on international economics analyzed the floating money rates which have been in effect since earlier this year. It concluded that a return to fixed rates backed by massive intervention would be "futile and dangerous" before an agreement can be reached for a new international monetary system.

The subcommittee said that fixed rates would result in problems of market stability, impediments to international trade and investment, competitive exchange rate movements and problems with domestic economic policy-making.

Philips' Net Soars 46.7% In 6 Months

Says Talks With Dow Have Been Concluded

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose 45 percent in the second quarter and 46.7 percent in the first half at Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, the company reported today.

Philips' also announced that it and Dow Chemical Co. of the United States have ended talks on Dow's taking a participation in the Philips' chemical division.

The two companies reportedly failed to agree on the function and scope of Philips' agro-chemicals sector.

Philips' said that its net profit in the first quarter rose to 203 million guilders (about $76 million) from 140 million guilders a year earlier, representing 1.51 guilders a share compared with 1.02 guilders.

In the first half net profit was 383 million guilders, or 2.90 guilders a share, up from 265 million guilders, or 1.93 guilders, a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter were 5.4 billion guilders, up from 4.7 billion guilders, while turnover in the half year rose to 10.5 billion guilders from 9.1 billion guilders.

Members of the board said that for the full year sales are now expected to increase by 11 to 12 percent, up from the earlier forecast of 8 percent.

It was also reported that for the first time in many years profit as a percentage of sales crossed the 4 percent mark in the second quarter, rising to 4.2 percent from 3.3 percent a year earlier.

Board members added that exports to the United States were about unchanged, despite the devaluation of the dollar.

BASF Profit Rises

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—BASF AG said today worldwide consolidated pre-tax profit rose to 538 million deutsche marks in the first half from 401 million marks a year earlier.

Consolidated sales increased to 6.8 billion marks from 5.6 billion marks, BASF said.

Carrington Net Gains

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Carrington Viyella Ltd. rose by 85.7 percent in the first half ended June 30, the textiles concern reported yesterday.

Carrington said earnings totaled £2.6 million compared with £1.4 million in the year-earlier period. Sales rose to £89.9 million from £74.6 million.

The company declared an interim dividend of 0.525 penny, equivalent to 0.75 penny gross, up from 0.5 penny a year earlier.

Order books indicate that the upward trend will continue in the second half, the company reported.

IOS Link Denied By Shareholders' Defense Group

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—A West Berlin company rejected today allegations made at the Geneva hearing of former IOS chief Bernard Cornfeld yesterday and denied it was "the prolonged arm" to his collapsed financial empire.

The Geneva magistrate's court approved a three-month extension of custody for Mr. Cornfeld, charged with fraud, dishonest management and inciting to speculation during his time with the now defunct Investors Overseas Services.

Peter Ristau, manager of the International Association of Shareholders in IOS Funds (IASIF) here, said his firm also has nothing to do with Mr. Cornfeld's successor, Robert Vesco.

"Moneys collected by the IASIF did not flow into the pockets of Mr. Vesco," the statement added. It said IASIF represents 7,000 former IOS shareholders all over the world and a circular letter mentioned in the hearing was drafted in Berlin and sent out with a Düsseldorf address.

During the hearing it was alleged that the company which offered its services in reclaiming IOS investors' losses had the letters typed in an IOS office and transported to Germany to be mailed there.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VEBA Sees Gelsenberg Take-Over

VEBA, the West German power, mining and oil company, expects its planned take-over of Gelsenberg will be successfully concluded by the end of this year, chief executive Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder reports. But detailed talks have yet to take place. He told the annual meeting that VEBA believes that the creation of a large German mineral oil company should be achieved as quickly as possible and welcomed the government's plans for this. The government is VEBA's largest shareholder. The take-over will not bring Germany any more crude oil reserves, but, he said, it would create a financially strong group that would strengthen Germany's negotiating position and also boost the efficiency of the German oil exploration company, Deminex. He forecast that VEBA should be able to pay "at least" an unchanged dividend of 14 percent for the current business year. Group earnings this year should be between 10 and 15 percent higher than in 1972.

Japanese Plan Singapore Ventures

Fujitsu, one of Japan's largest electronic firms, plans to set up a joint venture in Singapore with Mitsui & Co. to manufacture communications equipment, electric components and electronic equipment, beginning this December. The new concern, Fujitsu (Singapore) Pty Ltd., is to be owned 85 percent by Fujitsu and the rest by Mitsui, which is one of Japan's largest trading companies. Plans call for the new concern to export the products to Japan and neighboring Asian countries, besides marketing in Singapore. Also investing in Singapore is Sumitomo Chemical Co., which plans to construct a huge petrochemical complex on two nearby islands. Development costs could reach $1 billion, Singapore officials report.

Bid for Delta-Lloyd Increased

Commercial Union Assurance (CU) of London has increased its bid in the take-over battle for Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringsgroep of the Netherlands, of which it holds slightly over half the capital. CU raised its offer to 176 guilders (about $64.50) per Delta-Lloyd share from the 150 guilders it bid on Aug. 6. The new offer tops by one guilder a share the bid made Tuesday by Nationale-Nederlanden for Delta-Lloyd. Nationale is Holland's largest insurance company, and Delta-Lloyd is second largest. CU says it already controls 50.6 percent of Delta-Lloyd's capital. The CU bid had the endorsement of both Delta-Lloyd management and workers.

Chrysler to Finish New Plant

Chrysler plans to spend $125 million to finish its partially built assembly plant, with opening scheduled for mid-1975. Construction on the Pennsylvania plant was halted in 1969. Chairman Lynn Townsend would not say what type of car would be built there, but noted it would be designed to handle two sizes of cars and some trucks. The company could "abort" the planned reactivation as late as this fall, but Mr. Townsend doubts this would be necessary because he believes the car market is "exceptionally strong." He was noncommittal on when the company plans to build its own, domestic subcompact car instead of selling Japanese cars under Chrysler's label.

Analysts Warn Against Stock Purchases

Drug Industry Probe Worries Wall St.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Wall Street is beginning to really worry about drug stocks, a group that has been clinging to high price-to-earnings multiples and enjoys heavy institutional interest.

In recent days, some of the stocks have been declining sharply. Analysts say some of the selling is coming from portfolio managers, particularly in mutual funds, who want to nail down realized capital gains in one of the few market groups where gains are available.

But the concern over drug stocks goes deeper. Last week, Harold N. Chefitz, analyst at J.H. Oliphant & Co., removed all buy recommendations on drug stocks. Yesterday clients of Auerbach, Pollak Richardson Inc., another respected institutional research firm, received essentially the same message. Auerbach analyst Kent Blair, in a report to clients, recommended that all purchase programs in the drug sector be held in abeyance.

While neither analyst recommended sale of the drug stocks, both expressed greatest concern about the possibly harmful effect on drug holdings of hearings on industry pricing and other practices by a committee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., this autumn.

"The hearings could put a lid on multiples of drug stocks and possibly bring about a contraction," says Oliphant's Mr. Chefitz.

Specifically taken off the buy list at Oliphant were Eli Lilly, Schering-Plough, Upjohn, A.H. Robins, G.D. Searle, American Home Products and Syntex. "We're not recommending sale of any drugs," emphasizes Mr. Chefitz, "but short-term we can see a negative reaction that would bring the multiples of most drug stocks down." Many drug stocks have been selling at 30 to 45 times estimated 1973 earnings.

At Auerbach, Mr. Blair is recommending long-term positions be maintained, especially in highest quality stocks with intact earnings trends. Mr. Blair puts American Home Products, Merck, Schering-Plough, Squibb and Warner-Lambert in that category.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Blair adds, "we recommend that purchase programs be held in abeyance until we have a clearer picture of the probable legislative outcome and market response to the hearings."

In a related development, it was learned today that the Food and Drug Administration has decided to seek postponement of a crucial confrontation with the drug industry that threatened to force many popular prescription cough and cold remedies off the market.

The stakes in this industry-government battle are high. Drug companies sell an estimated $190 million a year in prescription cough and cold compounds.

The FDA has challenged the effectiveness of 23 cough and cold products and until recently appeared ready to ban the drugs if companies failed to comply with tough new requirements limiting claims and ingredients. Most companies complained they would be unable to meet these restrictions.

While the FDA is not prepared to alter its stance that prescription cough and cold compounds are of limited value, it has deferred regulatory action for many months.

Meanwhile government investigations into allegedly excessive drug prices are spreading through Europe.

In Brussels, the Common Market commission is examining prices charged for tranquillizers by F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., the Swiss concern that is one of the world's biggest drug companies.

In West Berlin, the German cartel office is investigating allegations that 13 drug companies may be charging exorbitant prices for a variety of their products. Although names of all the companies under investigation have not been disclosed, it is known they include Ciba-Geigy SA, a Swiss firm, Bayer AG, the big West German chemical and drug concern, and Hoffmann-La Roche.

These investigations apparently have been spurred by Britain's Monopolies Commission, which earlier this year accused Hoffmann-La Roche of charging excessive prices for two tranquilizers, Librium and Valium.

If it is concluded that the companies are charging excessive prices, the impact could be substantial. In Britain, the Monopolies Commission recommended that the "excessive" prices of Librium be cut to 40 percent and Valium to 25 percent of their previous levels.

The British government promptly ordered these cuts, and the reductions are costing Hoffmann-La Roche $7 million to $9 million annually in lost revenue in Britain, the company said.

Hoffmann-La Roche is appealing the government's action in the courts.

N.Y. Prices Dip Slightly After Early Rally Fails

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The stock market started out today with a brisk gain and then stumbled in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange to finish with a small loss. It marked the 12th decline in the last 14 sessions, as measured by the Dow Jones industrials.

Wall Street analysts attributed the early-morning flourish to the latest improvement in the balance of international payments for the United States. The deficit readings of recent years have been a key factor in the dollar's declining exchange rate against most of the other major currencies.

President Nixon's long-awaited address on the Watergate scandal appeared to have little impact on the stock market. However, for several months, hearings conducted by the Senate Watergate committee had contributed to the dramatic decline in stock prices.

The Dow industrials, ahead by 7 points at the end of the first half-hour of trading, slipped steadily today to end with a loss of 1.43 points at 872.74.

Pharmaceutical stocks were hit by heavy selling. A. H. Robins fell 2 5/8 to 30 3/4; Eli Lilly was 79 1/8, off 2 1/8; Schering-Plough 79, down 3; Upjohn 38 1/4, down 5 3/4; G. D. Searle 31 7/8, off 1; American Home Products 42, off 1 1/8; Syntex 91, down 9 1/8; Merck 84 3/4, off 7/8; Squibb 95 1/2, off 2 5/8, and Warner-Lambert 44, off 1 1/8. The Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal quoted analysts' warnings that hearings on the industry this autumn could have a harmful effect on the stocks.

Among the volume leaders in retreat were Bausch & Lomb, down 3 3/4 to 92 1/2, General Mills 3 1/4 to 53, and USLIFE 1 1/4 to 28 1/2.

McDonald's, which received bearish press comment, sagged 2 1/4 to 60 1/2. However, volatile Superior Oil spurted 8 to 220.

Gold mining issues also moved ahead strongly following a big rise in the price of bullion in London.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 22.96, while declines topped advances, 372 to 347. Turnover amounted to 1.71 million shares, compared with 1.57 million a day earlier.

Syntex, the most active stock, sagged 9 1/8 to 91. It was one of the many drug firms suffering from bearishly construed news.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average was off 0.21 to 97.51.

Bonds closed strong, with closing quotes around the highest levels of the session. Gains ranged to one point in corporates, and even higher among governments.

Canada Widens Trade Surplus

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Canada's trade surplus in the first half of this year widened to $865 million from $704 million in the last half of 1972, Statistics Canada reported today.

Seasonally-adjusted revised figures show that exports totaled $11.93 billion and imports $11.06 billion. In the last half of 1972 exports were $10.33 billion and imports $9.63 billion.

Exports to the United States in the first half of 1973 grew 16 percent to $8.3 billion from $7.1 billion in the last half of 1972. Imports from the United States rose 15 percent to $7.8 billion.

Grain Prices Drop in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

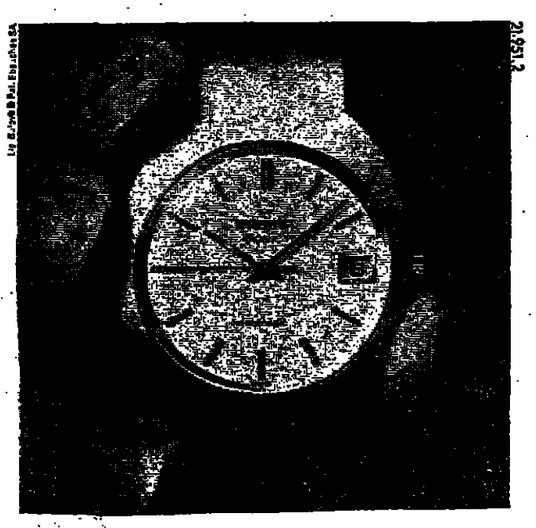
CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Prices on the key commodities markets, which broke sharply yesterday after weeks of record-shattering advances, continued to decline today on the huge Midwestern exchanges.

The market break came at midday yesterday after wheat for future delivery rose the 20-cent-a-bushel daily limit to the almost magical level of $5.14 for 60 pounds of grain deliverable next month. As if by some signal, buyers suddenly turned into sellers and daily permissible limit declines were posted in the grains, soybean, livestock and industrial commodities markets.

One Chicago trader described yesterday's action:

"The momentum of 12 limit advances in wheat carried all the deliveries in that pit to the roof again in minutes. September wheat hit $5.14. Oh, my God, I

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



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Société Anonyme
(en liquidation)

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. LUXEMBOURG N° B 8322

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 9, 1973, it was agreed that the fund should be wound up and Mr. Dennis F. TURNER was appointed liquidator.

Shareholders are hereby notified that a preliminary distribution of US$5.- per share will be made on August 20, 1973.

Cheques will be dispatched to registered shareholders at their latest known address, as shown on the register of the funds.

Holders of bearer shares must tender coupon n° 1 to Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

August 10, 1973.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
30⅝	61	AbbtLb	1.20	21	113	68⅜	67½	67½	— ½
49⅜	40½	ACF Ind	2.40	M	8	46⅝	46⅜	46½	— ⅛
17⅛	12¼	AcmeCly	.88	8	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
36	16½	AcmeMkt	1	9	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	12	AdmE	1.15e		9	12½	12⅜	12½	
8½	5½	Ad Millis	.20	8	15	8½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
34	11½	Addrese	.60	6	46	13¾	12⅞	13	— ¼
18	7¼	Admiral		5	14	17⅜	16⅞	11	
13¾	10⅜	Advinv	.02e			11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
76¾	57½	AemLf	1.76a	10	225	72¾	71	71¾	+ 1
60½	47½	AetnaLf	pf 2		2	57	57	57	— ½
34	8½	Aguirre	Co	18	6	9¾	9⅛	9½	
31⅛	11½	Ahman	.16e	5	75	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
9	3⅝	Aileen	Inc	14	6	4¾	4½	4½	
45½	37	AirProd	.20	25	77	42½	42	42½	
18½	10⅜	Airco	.80	8	48	17¼	11	11	— ⅛
31¼	25⅜	Akzona	1.10	9	6	23½	22¾	23	— ¼
109	99½	AlaP	pf8.28		Z370	100	99	1030	+ 1½
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska	Intrs	19	177	28½	26	28½	— 1⅞
29¾	8⅜	Alberto	C .35	7	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
17⅜	10½	Albtsn	.36e		2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
24	22⅞	AlcanAlu	1	16	600	23	21½	22¾	+ 1⅜
107½	7¼	AlcoStd	.50	5	98	8½	7⅜	8	— ⅛
42⅝	29¾	AlconLb	.16	44	37	35⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
9½	3½	Alexdrs	.10e	43	94	6½	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AllsnM	2.54e	9	16	26½	24½	26½	+ ¼
78⅛	6¾	AllALfe	.24	6	17	9¾	8⅝	8⅞	— 25⁄64
14⅜	8¾	AlleCp	.28e	9	17	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	AlgLud	1.20	6	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ 1⅛
46⅛	35½	AlgLud	pf 3		3	35⅝	35¼	36½	— ¼
24½	18	AllPw	1.44	7	59	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
61⅝	9¼	AllenGp	.45f	10	22	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	28⅛	AlldCh	1.32	11	138	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	+ ¼
44⅞	27½	AlldMnt	.48	19	8	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	AlldPd	.68	5	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
39⅝	22½	AlldStr	1.40	6	44	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
5½	3	Allsi	Supmkt	9	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
7⅝	6	AllsCh	.21e	9	128	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	AlirtAut	.30	8	4	8½	8½	8½	
17⅛	11½	AlphaPl	.60	6	5	16¾	14⅝	15⅝	
63⅜	47⅞	Alcoa	1.94	13	464	67½	65⅜	67½	+ 1
1⅛	8⅛	AMBAC	.80	7	28	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
26⅛	18⅝	Amerce	1.20	6	28	19⅜	19¼	19½	+ 1⅛
50½	29½	A Hess	.30b	16	73	30½	29½	29½	
112½	68⅛	AmH	pf3.50		23	69½	67½	67½	— ¾
49	19½	AirFlit	.42	19	18	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
11¾	5¾	Am Airlin			295	10	10	9⅞	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	A Baker	.20		10	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
45⅝	35	ABrndg	2.36	7	469	36½	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
31½	21	AmBdCst	.64	11	22	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
47¼	9⅛	AmBldM	1.20	6	10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	28⅝	Am Can	2.20	8	75	29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
22½	22¼	A Can	pf1.75		5	23⅜	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	13⅞	ACemM	2.32	7	20	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	A Chain	1.20	6	13	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
32⅛	20¾	ACyan	1.25	9	263	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	35¼	AmDisTl	.49	20	55	38⅛	38⅛	38½	— ¼
11⅝	5½	AmDustVf			11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅜	11⅜	ADel	pf 5.50		10	12⅞	11⅞	12	— ⅛
30¼	24½	A ElPw	pf 1.90	8	457	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
3¼	½	AmExp	Ind		23	¾	⅝	11-16	
23⅞	15⅜	AmFin	1.10	9	39	16	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd	1.97e		99	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17	AGnCv	1.39e		18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
21⅜	13¼	A Gnins	.60	6	60	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	25	A Gin	pf1.80		16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst	.60b	7	38	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48¾	40	A Home	.64	36	1340	43	40½	42	— 1⅛
616	183	A Home	pf 2		3	190	185	185	— 17
32⅜	24½	AmHosp	.28	41	189	42⅜	42½	43½	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
37⅝	6⅜	A Medicl	.12	7	46	10½	10	10⅛	
12¼	4	A Medicorp		4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
36½	29	A MtCl	1.50	11	123	35⅜	35⅛	35½	
97	85	A Cbs	pf5.25		7	91½	91	91½	+ ½
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		4	217	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
47	31	ANatGs	2.40	7	128	31⅜	31¼	31½	
28⅞	14⅜	AmShip	.68	8	7	22	21⅝	21⅞	
22¾	17¼	SmlFin	1.20	7	52	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	AmStand	.50	8	68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
63	54½	A Std	pf4.75		56	55	55	55	+ 1½
13¾	10	AmSril	.28	14	33	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
99⅜	49⅛	AT&T	wt		452	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
85	47¼	AmT&T	2.80	10	772	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ⅛
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		102	55½	54⅝	55½	+ 1⅛
83½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		12	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	AWatWk	.64	6	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	
14⅞	14⅜	AW	prf 1.25		2200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
17¼	12¾	Amoron	.65	5	11	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
12	4¾	AmesD	.10h	4	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	39	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57½	21⅝	AMF	in 1.08	8	113	26½	25⅞	25⅞	
31¾	13⅜	Amfac	.64	6	61	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50	38	AMP	.07h	41	77	43¾	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
9	6⅜	AmpPgh	.36	6	13	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Ampex	Corp	60	138	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30	22⅛	ASTAR	5%		⅛	14½	23¾	24	+ ⅜
9⅛	8¾	Amstr	pf.68		14	8½	8½	8½	
44⅝	35¾	Amtrol	2.60	7	6	40⅜	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
6	4½	Amtrol	.20	8	6	5⅛	5	5	
24⅜	17⅜	Anacon	.50	6	209	21⅜	21	21	
29⅞	18	AnchrH	1.08	6	14	18⅛	18	18	
24⅜	14⅜	AndClay	.60	6	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Angelica	.10	11	40	8¾	8½	8½	
15¾	11¼	AnsutCo	.56f	7	2	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
18	12	Apache	.32b	6	15	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
23⅞	12½	ApcoO	.89f	6	31	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	ApecoCp	.16	14	34	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21½	7½	APL	Corp	5	9	10¾	10	10	+ ⅛
15¾	7¾	APL	pf 8.50		1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	33	5¼	5	5¼	
153¼	113	ARCO	wi 3.22	25	29	128⅛	127¾	127¾	— ⅝
14⅜	5⅝	Argosy	.14	40	34	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
30	22	ArcleN	pf 2		2	22	22	22	
36¾	21¾	ArchDan	.50	14	56	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	— 1
19⅜	3½	Arctic	Entr	26	76	6	5½	5½	— ½
53⅜	10	Aristar	.72	6	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18⅜	ArizPS	1.76	7	36	19	18⅞	19	
22	10⅛	ArBest	.40	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen	RltyD	8	18	4¾	4½	4½	
25½	19⅛	ArmcoS	1.20	6	64	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
31½	27⅜	Arm	pf 2.10		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
65	54	Armr	pfA.75		Z110	55	54	55	+ 1
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	13	751	27	26	26¼	— ⅜
58	33⅜	ArmCr	pf3.75		Z210	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅜
28	25¼	Arm	Rv 1.60	5	9	26¾	26½	26¾	
27⅜	13½	Arvinind	.52	13	296	19	18	18¼	+ 1
65¾	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		317	44⅜	42¾	43⅞	+ 2
		ASA	Lt fn.50		7	42	40	40	
38⅞	23¼	AshdOil	1.30	7	151	26¾	25½	25¾	— ½
67	46½	AshlO	pf2.40		1	52	52	52	— 1½
54½	30	AsdDrG	1.40	10	4	34¾	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
33¾	22	AsdSp	1.20b	7	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.20b	4	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
23	14¾	AtlCNH	2.40e	6	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst	.60b	7	38	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48¾	40	A Home	pf 2		190	190	185	185	— 17
32⅝	24½	AmHosp	.28	41	189	42⅜	42½	43½	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
37⅝	6⅜	A Medicl	.12	7	46	10½	10	10⅛	
12¼	4	A Medicorp		4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
36½	29	A MtCl	1.50	11	123	35⅜	35⅛	35½	
97	85	A Cbs	pf5.25		7	91½	91	91½	+ ½
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		4	217	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
47	31	ANatGs	2.40	7	128	31⅜	31¼	31½	
28⅞	14⅜	AmShip	.68	8	7	22	21⅝	21⅞	
22¾	17¼	SmlFin	1.20	7	52	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	AmStand	.50	8	68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
63	54½	A Std	pf4.75		56	55	55	55	+ 1½
13¾	10	AmSril	.28	14	33	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
99⅜	49⅛	AT&T	wt		452	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
85	47¼	AmT&T	2.80	10	772	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ⅛
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		102	55½	54⅝	55½	+ 1⅛
83½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		12	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	AWatWk	.64	6	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	
14⅞	14⅜	AW	prf 1.25		2200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
17¼	12¾	Amoron	.65	5	11	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
12	4¾	AmesD	.10h	4	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	39	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57½	21⅝	AMF	in 1.08	8	113	26½	25⅞	25⅞	
31¾	13⅜	Amfac	.64	6	61	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50	38	AMP	.07h	41	77	43¾	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
9	6⅜	AmpPgh	.36	6	13	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Ampex	Corp	60	138	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30	22⅛	ASTAR	5%		⅛	14½	23¾	24	+ ⅜
9⅛	8¾	Amstr	pf.68		14	8½	8½	8½	
44⅝	35¾	Amtrol	2.60	7	6	40⅜	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
6	4½	Amtrol	.20	8	6	5⅛	5	5	
24⅜	17⅜	Anacon	.50	6	209	21⅜	21	21	
29⅞	18	AnchrH	1.08	6	14	18⅛	18	18	
24⅜	14⅜	AndClay	.60	6	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Angelica	.10	11	40	8¾	8½	8½	
15¾	11¼	AnsutCo	.56f	7	2	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
18	12	Apache	.32b	6	15	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
23⅞	12½	ApcoO	.89f	6	31	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	ApecoCp	.16	14	34	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21½	7½	APL	Corp	5	9	10¾	10	10	+ ⅛
15¾	7¾	APL	pf 8.50		1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	33	5¼	5	5¼	
153¼	113	ARCO	wi 3.22	25	29	128⅛	127¾	127¾	— ⅝
14⅜	5⅝	Argosy	.14	40	34	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
30	22	ArcleN	pf 2		2	22	22	22	
36¾	21¾	ArchDan	.50	14	56	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	— 1
19⅜	3½	Arctic	Entr	26	76	6	5½	5½	— ½
53⅜	10	Aristar	.72	6	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18⅜	ArizPS	1.76	7	36	19	18⅞	19	
22	10⅛	ArBest	.40	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen	RltyD	8	18	4¾	4½	4½	
25½	19⅛	ArmcoS	1.20	6	64	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
31½	27⅜	Arm	pf 2.10		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
65	54	Armr	pf4.75		Z110	55	54	55	+ 1
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	13	751	27	26	26¼	— ⅜
58	33⅜	ArmCr	pf3.75		Z210	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅜
28	25¼	Arm	Rv 1.60	5	9	26¾	26½	26¾	
27⅜	13½	Arvinind	.52	13	296	19	18	18¼	+ 1
65¾	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		317	44⅜	42¾	43⅞	+ 2
		ASA	Lt fn.50		7	42	40	40	
38⅞	23¼	AshdOil	1.30	7	151	26¾	25½	25¾	— ½
67	46½	AshlO	pf2.40		1	52	52	52	— 1½
54½	30	AsdDrG	1.40	10	4	34¾	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
33¾	22	AsdSp	1.20b	7	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.20b	4	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
23	14¾	AtlCNH	2.40e	6	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst	.60b	7	38	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48¾	40	A Home	pf 2		190	190	185	185	— 17
32⅝	24½	AmHosp	.28	41	189	42⅜	42½	43½	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
37⅝	6⅜	A Medicl	.12	7	46	10½	10	10⅛	
12¼	4	A Medicorp		4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
36½	29	A MtCl	1.50	11	123	35⅜	35⅛	35½	
97	85	A Cbs	pf5.25		7	91½	91	91½	+ ½
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		4	217	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
47	31	ANatGs	2.40	7	128	31⅜	31¼	31½	
28⅞	14⅜	AmShip	.68	8	7	22	21⅝	21⅞	
22¾	17¼	SmlFin	1.20	7	52	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	AmStand	.50	8	68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
63	54½	A Std	pf4.75		56	55	55	55	+ 1½
13¾	10	AmSril	.28	14	33	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
99⅜	49⅛	AT&T	wt		452	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
85	47¼	AmT&T	2.80	10	772	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ⅛
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		102	55½	54⅝	55½	+ 1⅛
83½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		12	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	AWatWk	.64	6	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	
14⅞	14⅜	AW	prf 1.25		2200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
17¼	12¾	Amoron	.65	5	11	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
12	4¾	AmesD	.10h	4	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	39	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57½	21⅝	AMF	in 1.08	8	113	26½	25⅞	25⅞	
31¾	13⅜	Amfac	.64	6	61	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
50	38	AMP	.07h	41	77	43¾	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
9	6⅜	AmpPgh	.36	6	13	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Ampex	Corp	60	138	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30	22⅛	ASTAR	5%		⅛	14½	23¾	24	+ ⅜
9⅛	8¾	Amstr	pf.68		14	8½	8½	8½	
44⅝	35¾	Amtrol	2.60	7	6	40⅜	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
6	4½	Amtrol	.20	8	6	5⅛	5	5	
24⅜	17⅜	Anacon	.50	6	209	21⅜	21	21	
29⅞	18	AnchrH	1.08	6	14	18⅛	18	18	
24⅜	14⅜	AndClay	.60	6	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Angelica	.10	11	40	8¾	8½	8½	
15¾	11¼	AnsutCo	.56f	7	2	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
18	12	Apache	.32b	6	15	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
23⅞	12½	ApcoO	.89f	6	31	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	ApecoCp	.16	14	34	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21½	7½	APL	Corp	5	9	10¾	10	10	+ ⅛
15¾	7¾	APL	pf 8.50		1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
9⅛	4	Applid	Mag	11	33	5¼	5	5¼	
153¼	113	ARCO	wi 3.22	25	29	128⅛	127¾	127¾	— ⅝
14⅜	5⅝	Argosy	.14	40	34	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
30	22	ArcleN	pf 2		2	22	22	22	
36¾	21¾	ArchDan	.50	14	56	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	— 1
19⅜	3½	Arctic	Entr	26	76	6	5½	5½	— ½
53⅜	10	Aristar	.72	6	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18⅜	ArizPS	1.76	7	36	19	18⅞	19	
22	10⅛	ArBest	.40	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen	RltyD	8	18	4¾	4½	4½	
25½	19⅛	ArmcoS	1.20	6	64	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
31½	27⅜	Arm	pf 2.10		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
65	54	Armr	pf4.75		Z110	55	54	55	+ 1
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	13	751	27	26	26¼	— ⅜
58	33⅜	ArmCr	pf3.75		Z210	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅜
28	25¼	Arm	Rv 1.60	5	9	26¾	26½	26¾	
27⅜	13½	Arvinind	.52	13	296	19	18	18¼	+ 1
65¾	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		317	44⅜	42¾	43⅞	+ 2
		ASA	Lt fn.50		7	42	40	40	
38⅞	23¼	AshdOil	1.30	7	151	26¾	25½	25¾	— ½
67	46½	AshlO	pf2.40		1	52	52	52	— 1½
54½	30	AsdDrG	1.40	10	4	34¾	34¾	34⅝	— ⅛
33¾	22	AsdSp	1.20b	7	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.20b	4	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
23	14¾	AtlCNH	2.40e	6	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst	.60b	7	38	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48¾	40	A Home	pf 2		190	190	185	185	— 17
32⅝	24½	AmHosp	.28	41	189	42⅜	42½	43½	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	AmInves	.50	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
37⅝	6⅜	A Medicl	.12	7	46	10½	10	10⅛	
12¼	4	A Medicorp		4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
36½	29	A MtCl	1.50	11	123	35⅜	35⅛	35½	
97	85	A Cbs	pf5.25		7	91½	91	91½	+ ½
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		4	217	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
47	31	ANatGs	2.40	7	128	31⅜	31¼	31½	
28⅞	14⅜	AmShip	.68	8	7	22	21⅝	21⅞	
22¾	17¼	SmlFin	1.20	7	52	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	AmStand	.50	8	68	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
63	54½	A Std	pf4.75		56	55	55	55	+ 1½
13¾	10	AmSril	.28	14	33	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
99⅜	49⅛	AT&T	wt		452	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
85	47¼	AmT&T	2.80	10	772	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ⅛
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf 4		102	55½	54⅝	55½	+ 1⅛
83½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64		12	48¾	48⅜	48¾	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	AWatWk	.64	6	7	10⅝	10¼	10½	
14⅞	14⅜	AW	prf 1.25		2200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
17¼	12¾	Amoron	.65	5	11	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
12	4¾	AmesD	.10h	4	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	39	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57½	21⅝	AM

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85¾	67	Owenll pf4.75		5	71	69⅞	71	+ 1
77⅛	75½	Owenll pf 4		3	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Oxfrdind .60	4	21	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛

P-Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16	10⅞	PacASh .57e		32	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
32⅜	24⅝	PacGsE 1.78	7	283	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
26¼	20¼	PacLtg 1.68	9	29	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
46⅝	23⅝	PacPetrl .30	19	33	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PacPw 1.40	9	47	23	23⅝	23	+ ½
18¾	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	32	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
90¼	80	PacTT pf 6		z10	82	82	82	+ ½
12	8	PacTin .60a	6	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	PaW pf1.30		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	PalmBc .25		18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	4	Pamida Inc	13	537	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	PanAm Air		261	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
45⅝	27	PanEP 1.90	7	71	29⅝	28⅞	29	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅝	Paprcft .60b	7	96	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Parsns .90	7	19	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	
35¾	19	ParHan 1.04	10	21	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23¼	15⅞	PerPen .50e	10	6	19⅛	18½	18¾	
17⅞	8⅞	Pasco Inc	37	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18¾	11	Payl pW .27	8	5	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	23	38	27½	26½	27½	+ 1
3⅞	1½	Penn Cent		91	2⅛	2	2	
10⅞	3⅞	PennDx .20b	6	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅛	3⅞	Penn Fruit		10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
101	79⅛	Penney 1.12	25	252	76½	75⅛	76	— ⅜
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	37	20½	20¼	20¼	
109⅝	98⅛	PaPL pr8.40		z10	101	101	101	
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z200	98	97⅛	98	+ 1½
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z290	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	10	21	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		3	21½	21½	21½	
32	18¼	Pennzoil .80	9	832	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
95¼	80	Pennz pfB 8		1	87	87	87	+ 1
45⅛	26½	Pennz pf1.33		31	29⅝	28½	28½	— ½
10⅝	6	PeopDrg .20	11	10	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
39⅝	28⅛	PeopGs 2.24	6	200	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
89⅞	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	25	48	87	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	29	PerkElm .22	39	30	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	22⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	7	33	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
21⅛	14⅝	PetInc pf 1		1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21	13½	PetInc pf.80		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31	14⅞	PeterPl 1.20	11	2	16	16	16	
79	45⅝	PetrleS .40a	30	5	67½	67	67	— ⅜
23	11⅝	Petrolan .36	18	122	14⅝	14½	14½	
25⅝	20	Petrim 2.10e		3	20⅝	20½	20½	
57⅝	38½	Pfizer .64a	27	682	46⅛	43⅝	44	— 2⅝
48	38⅞	PhelpD 2.20	10	58	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 1
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	9	172	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
105⅞	96	PhilE pf7.80		5	98	97½	98	+ 2
105½	92⅞	PhilE pf7.75		z120	93¾	93	93	+ ¼
66	60	PhilE pf4.68		z120	60⅛	60	60	
60½	56	PhilE pf4.30		z40	55	55	55	— 1
53¼	48	PhilE pf3.80		z110	48	48	48	— ½
22½	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	7	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	
136⅜	104½	PhilMor 1.30	24	218	125½	123	123	— ⅜
11¼	5⅛	Philip Io .20	6	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
56⅜	40½	PhilPet 1.30	25	261	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	PhilVH .40a	4	1	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
57⅛	21¼	Pickwik Int	16	14	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ 1⅛
79⅝	16½	PledNG 1.28	6	6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	11	20	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
55	38⅞	Plisbry 1.52	11	17	43⅞	42½	42½	— 1¼
23⅛	14⅞	PionNGs .84	11	177	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	11⅞	PitneyB .68	11	182	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	12	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
34⅞	21⅜	Pittston .60b	16	91	22⅜	21½	21⅞	
35	14¼	Pizza Hut	18	8	22	22	22	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	13	30	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19⅝	6½	Playboy .12	5	28	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
26⅛	20⅞	Plessy 1.02e	12	43	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
		Ples fn1.02e		21	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
143½	103¼	Polaroid .32	89	259	129¼	125½	125⅝	— 3⅜
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	28	284	48⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅝
26⅝	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	4	52	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	8	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
22½	18⅝	PortGE 1.48	8	31	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
27½	19½	Potlatch 1	7	10	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
16⅛	13½	PotmEl 1.08	8	190	13⅞	13	13⅞	— ⅛
60	53	PotEl pf4.50		z310	53	53	53	
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z2230	48	47	48	+ 1
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		6	34¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
47	29¾	PPGInd 1.70	7	254	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Premier .30	8	21	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅛	11	Premr pf.90		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
120	93	Proct G 1.80	26	316	99¼	96½	97⅜	— 1⅛
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	10	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	10⅞	PSA Inc	12	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	16⅝	PSvCol 1.20	7	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	21	PSvEG 1.72	8	195	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
107	97⅛	PSEG pf8.08		290	98⅝	98½	98½	+ 1
73½	66¼	PSEG pf5.28		z30	66¼	66¼	66¼	
20⅞	17¾	PSEG pf1.40		3	18	18	18	
45	35¼	PSvInds 2.42	10	181	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z50	14	14	14	
25⅛	20½	PSvNH 1.64	9	13	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
25⅞	18⅞	PSvNM 1.20	7	17	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Publckr .24t		22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Pueblol .28a		9	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	PR Cemt .40	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34⅞	26⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	17	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
70⅝	45⅞	Pullman 2	12	37	68⅛	67½	67½	— ¼
19¼	13	PurexCp .84	8	48	13⅛	13	13	
27½	18⅝	Purex pf1.35		1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
12¾	5⅝	PuritFsh .28	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	29⅝	Purolatr .88	15	30	42⅛	41	41⅝	— 1⅛
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .72	17	52	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅞
44	18½	QuakStO .30	24	57	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
24	10½	Questor .50	6	72	10⅞	10	10¼	— ½

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	32½	RalstonP .73	17	41	39½	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
22	6⅝	Ramad .12b	14	175	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	3	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
21	12½	RapdAm .50	3	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	RaybstsM 1	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
12	7½	Raymint .20	11	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
34¼	21⅝	Raythen .70	8	63	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	22⅝	RCA 1	10	326	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
91	63⅞	RCA cv pf 4		8	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	
28⅞	20⅛	RdgBate .25	22	70	28½	27⅞	28⅛	
23¼	6	Redman .12	7	157	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	10	31	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	22	24	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅝	ReevBr 1.50	6	32	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
13⅛	8¼	ReichCh .40	6	5	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
27½	13⅝	RelianEl .70	8	49	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp	11	40	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
28	17⅝	RepFinS .80	5	17	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅞	RepMtg 1.80	8	14	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅞	RepSil 1.20	5	21	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	RetailCred 2	8	2	23½	23⅜	23½	
54⅝	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	23	1651	39⅛	38⅞	37	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Revere Cop		128	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
74	56⅞	Revlon 1.08	20	735	64⅛	62⅝	64⅛	+ 1¼
6⅜	3⅝	Rexham Cp	7	31	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅜	Rexnrd 1.04	8	13	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
46⅝	33⅝	Rexn pf2.35		2	34	32⅛	32½	— 1⅛
55⅝	41	Reyind 2.68	8	325	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅝
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		9	51	51	51	+ 1
17¼	12	ReynMet .40	28	109	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
60¼	53	ReyM pf4.50		7	53½	53½	53½	
18½	8	ReynSec .50	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Richrdsn .80	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
84¼	65	RichMll 1.16	19	48	68½	67⅛	67⅛	— 1⅜
22	16½	Richmnd .60	7	62	19	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	12½	RidderP .32	12	8	17½	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	14	RiegelTex 1	5	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
17¼	9⅛	RioGran .60	4	27	10	9⅞	10	
12⅞	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		38	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
56⅝	20	RiteAid .10	27	222	26⅝	25	26⅛	— ½
40	17⅞	RivianF .86	13	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
37⅞	18½	RobshCn .76	7	6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
23	17¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	3	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
37⅛	28⅛	RobinsA .22	31	28	33⅝	30	30⅛	— 2⅝
24⅞	20	RochGs 1.24	7	8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅛	RochTel .70	13	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	4	10½	10⅛	10½	
32⅝	25¼	Rockwll 1.80	7	x27	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
82½	68⅛	RkInt pf4.75		5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
116	78¼	RohmH 1.42	20	68	93	92	92½	+ ¼
23⅛	12⅛	Rohr Ind .80	9	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
36½	14¼	Rollinsin .18	18	35	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	12	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	27	RorerA .76	17	175	33¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
33½	13⅝	Rosario .30	19	54	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅞
48⅛	21	RoyCCla .58	17	8	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
46½	38⅝	RoyID 2.36e	11	108	44⅛	41½	41½	— 3⅝
		RoID fn2.36e		29	43⅛	39⅝	39⅝	
12⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	28	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .04a	15	62	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	Rucker Co		125	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	RugsTog .70	7	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
44¼	31	RydrSys .30	25	38	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛

S

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅛	Safegrd Ind	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44½	27¼	Safewy 1.40	8	57	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	8	22	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
17	14½	StJoLtP 1.12	7	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	31¼	StLSaF 2.59	6	14	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
15½	11⅛	StPaulS .81e		45	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
46½	35⅝	StRegP 1.60	10	129	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅜	SalantCp .24	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	SanDGs 1.20	7	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	12	53	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	9⅛	Sangamo .60	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅝	14	SJuan 2.19t	13	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	22⅜	SFe In 1.60a	6	69	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
9⅞	6⅜	SFelnd pf.50		15	7	6⅞	6⅞	
63½	43⅝	SanFeint .30	28	67	64½	63⅛	63⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	14⅝	SaulRl 1.53e	9	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
16	13⅝	SavanE 1.12	9	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	SavnEA .32e		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	SavA Stp .24	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6	SavODr .12e	12	20	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	SavInB Mch	18	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Saxon Ind	4	923	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
27⅛	5⅝	SCA Svc	9	38	9⅝		9⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	5¼	Schaefer Cp		23	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
87⅝	71⅝	ScherPlg .62	44	537	80½	78⅝	79	— 3
65⅝	53	SchlitzBr .64	34	42	60⅞	60⅛	60½	
119	82½	Schimb .60	50	161	112¼	110	110⅛	— 2⅝
18⅝	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	7	154	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
21⅝	9¼	ScottLFd .58	4	1	11	11	11	
44⅝	24⅝	ScotFetz 1a	11	9	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	6	8	8½	8⅜	8½	
16⅝	11¼	ScottPap .56	10	202	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
28¼	17⅝	ScovilMf .80	7	5	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
69	44½	Scovil pf2.50		7	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 2½
9⅝	6¼	ScudDuoVl		26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅜	7⅞	Scud pf.31k		6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
52⅝	21⅝	SeaCL 2.20b	4	277	24⅝	23⅛	23⅞	— 1⅛
12	4⅞	SbdWA .55t	6	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Seagrve .25r	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
29½	16½	SealPw .72b	9	4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
39⅞	27⅜	SearleG .46	28	268	32⅜	31⅛	31⅞	— 1
123½	91⅜	SearsR 1.60	23	338	97⅛	95⅞	96⅞	+ 1⅛
9¼	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		152	2⅛	2½	2½	
64½	35⅝	Sedcolnc .08	26	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	12⅝	Servmt .52b	7	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Shakspre .28	9	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
22	10	Shapell .10	5	15	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
59⅞	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	11	156	55⅛	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
23⅛	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	5	22	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
34½	17¼	ShlGl pf1.35		2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
51⅛	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	26	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
10	5⅝	SiegelH .20e	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SierraPc .86	8	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅞	Signal .60b	9	203	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	36	Signal pf2.20		41	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+ ½
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	12	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
23	17	Simmons .88	8	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
60⅝	42⅜	SimpPat .30	49	99	55⅝	55⅝	56	— ⅜
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	63	51	50⅛	50⅞	— ⅛
95	53⅝	Singr pf3.50		2	66⅛	65	65⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	SkaggCo .40	14	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	54	Skelly Oil 1	15	23	53⅝	53	53	— 1
44	18⅝	SkilCp .90a	8	10	19	18¾	19	— ¼
33⅛	13½	Skyline .24	11	150	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— 1
34½	12¾	SlaterW .40	14	26	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ½
22½	14⅝	SmithAO .78	6	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	SmithInt .22	20	405	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	15	125	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— 1½
23	15	SmithTr .40	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅛	17⅛	Smucker .80	10	1	19	19	19	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	7	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
57¼	38⅝	SonyCp .05e	39	404	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— 1¼
		Sony fn.05e		18	41½	41	41	
33	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	3	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ¼
25	19¼	SCarEG 1.43	10	125	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
24	20	SoJerin 1.56	8	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	Southdwn In	3	14	9½	9⅛	9½	
39⅛	22	Sodw pf1.80		13	22	21½	21½	— ½
38⅝	32½	SoeastBk .76	16	12	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	11	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	8	244	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅝	SouthCo 1.34	8	2290	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
43¼	32½	SoulGE 2.08	7	6	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
66⅝	44½	SoNRes 1.50	9	15	45⅞	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅜
45	37½	SNET 2.72	8	8	37⅞	37¼	37⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	8	184	30	29⅝	29⅞	
50¼	29⅞	SouRy 1.72	8	117	34½	33⅞	34	
7⅞	6⅞	Sou Ry pf.50		18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	4	27⅞	27½	27½	
32¼	14½	Southld .24b	12	42	16¾	16½	16½	
11⅞	7⅛	SwstFor .20	4	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
21⅝	19⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		7	19⅞	17½	19½	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	SwstPSv .82	10	71	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Sparton .20a	5	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
20½	15½	SperryHut 1	4	13	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
114¼	93½	Squibb 1.56	28	253	98	95½	95½	— 2⅝
51⅛	35	Sprry H pf 3		4	37	37	37	+ ½
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	16	456	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
19	11	Sprague El	9	50	16	15½	15½	
15⅝	11⅝	SpringM .60	6	8	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
32	23	SquareD 1a	19	58	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+ 1
29⅞	23⅛	StaleyM 1.40	7	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24¼	22	StPrSec .16e		76	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
55⅝	46⅝	StBrand 1.73	14	40	48⅝	47	47⅛	— 1⅝
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z30	52	52	52	+ ½
56⅝	34	StBPaint .25	42	33	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅜
90	64⅝	StdOilCal 3	8	204	66½	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
91½	80⅛	StOilInd 2.68	12	314	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝	— 2⅛
117½	84½	StOilOh 2.70	25	114	114⅛	111⅛	112	— 3
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z40	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ½
9¼	6⅝	StPress .15e	7	49	7⅛	7	7⅛	
11⅞	10	StPrudnt .66	10	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29⅞	13	Standex .40	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	30	StanWk .84b	13	5	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅝	Stanray .60	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Starrett .30a	8	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
28	20⅛	StaMI 2.48e	8	27	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
14	12	StatMS .47c		28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	58	41⅞	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Sterchi .48b	7	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	31⅝	SterDrug .50	26	225	34	32⅝	32⅝	— 1⅛
35⅛	24⅝	Stevens 1.50	7	27	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
35⅝	26½	StewWa .85	8	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
21⅞	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	17	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .30	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
44	15⅝	StorerBg 1b	7	x51	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	StrldRite .65	6	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	17	39½	38⅞	38⅞	
41⅞	26⅛	SfW pfA1.40		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
17⅝	2⅞	SuavSh .10p	7	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33	15⅝	SubnPro .80	9	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
10½	6⅝	SuCrest		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅝	Sun Chm .40	7	2	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	42⅝	SunOil 1b	12	34	46⅛	44⅝	46⅛	+ 1⅛
48⅝	38½	Sun O pf2.25		54	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	13	14	26	26	26	+ ⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	10	32	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	Sunshne Mn	150	60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	SupValu .76	6	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
253	212½	Supr Oil 1.40	67	28	220	215	220	+ 7½
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	11	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33	18¼	Supm pf1.38		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Survey 2.95e		50	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19	13⅝	Sutro 1.62e	8	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Swank .68a	8	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
37⅞	20⅛	Sybron .72	13	82	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		14	44⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— 1⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Systron Don	8	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛

T

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	10	27	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
30	9⅝	Talcott .27p		12	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Talley .45r	4	130	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	TampaE .88	9	21	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	11	116	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
23	9⅝	Tappan .40	5	12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
53⅞	29⅝	Tektrnx .20e	20	21	40	39⅞	40	
19⅝	4⅛	Telecor .24e	7	26	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	6	56	13⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
78	64½	Teledyn pf 6		2	66	66	66	+ ¾
24⅛	11⅝	Teleprompt	16	564	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Telex Cp		72	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	13½	Templel .32	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20½	Tenneco 1.36	7	277	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	Tenneco wt A		36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
112¼	77½	Tennc pf5.50		11	78⅝	78	78	— ⅛
43⅝	24	Tesoro Pet	8	62	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	30	Texaco 1.72	8	1559	30⅛	29⅝	30	
61¼	42	TexETr 1.58	12	83	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
40	22¼	TexGsT 1.64	6	49	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅝	TxGs pf1.50		3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Texasgif .60	18	157	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
27½	16¼	Texasind 1b	7	9	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
611⅞	83	TexInst .56	35	227	106¼	101⅛	101⅛	— 3⅛
39	13⅝	TexOllG .01	21	35	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	16	117	24	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅞
34½	27	TexUt 1.54	13	120	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	11¼	Textl Ind	3	268	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	16½	Textron .96	7	76	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
44⅝	28¼	Textr pf2.08		12	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ¾
34¼	20	Textr pf1.40		15	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
22	8⅛	Thickol .50	6	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
101¼	79⅝	ThmBet 1.28	23	2	93	92⅛	92⅝	— ¼
21⅝	11	Thomin .40b	7	12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ThompJW 1	6	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
12	6⅝	ThriftyD .27	7	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅛	19⅝	TI Corp 1.40	6	23	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
63⅛	29⅝	Time In 1.90	7	183	31⅛	30	30½	
25⅝	16½	TimeMir .30	13	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	33	Timkn 1.80a	7	19	33⅝	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	116	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Tobin Pkg s		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12	TodShp .20p	416	18	12½	12	12½	+ ½
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	89	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	7	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.141	13	146	26⅝	25	25	— 1½
17⅛	8⅝	ToolRol .40b	9	6	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
67½	36⅛	TransCo .96	11	13	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
43	26	TranUn 1.44	11	77	32¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	203	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	TranWd Fin	4	26	7⅛	7	7	
17⅞	10⅝	Transm .55b	9	243	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	18½	Trainc 1.08e		57	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
15	8½	Transcn .43	7	4	9½	9½	9½	
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	9	261	31⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	36⅞	Travelr pf 2		72	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	7	149	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ½
34⅝	25½	TriCon 2.80e		41	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
36⅝	32	TriCn pf2.50		6	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
37	26½	Tri SM 2.81e	9	40	28¼	26⅞	28	+ ⅞
21	12	TriangP .30	4	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	16	TrinityIn .56	8	23	19¼	19	19	— ½
57⅞	16	Tropicana	27	102	29⅛	28⅝	28½	+ ½
34⅛	20½	TRW In 1.04	8	31	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
89½	60½	TRW pf4.40		46	65¼	64¼	65¼	+ ¼
15⅞	12⅛	TucsonG .64	8	49	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	TwenCo .16e	6	186	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅞	TylerCp .20	5	12	15⅝	15	15⅛	

U

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	292	17½	16½	16½	— ⅝
33½	16	UAL pf.40		18	17	16	16	— 1
22⅛	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	1	16	16	16	
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	17¼	UMC Ind .84	6	34	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8⅛	Unarco .40b	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37½	25⅛	UnilLt 1.24e	10	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	14	139	48⅝	48	48⅛	
51⅝	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	8	291	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+ ¼
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	13	34	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Un Elec 1.28	11	51	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
106	95	UnEl 71pf 8		2	95½	95	95	
62⅛	57½	Un El pf4.50		z80	57	57	57	— ½
57½	50	Un El pf 4		z30	50	50	50	— ⅛
27⅛	4⅛	Un Fidelity	4	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	8	68	36½	36¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
54½	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		15	49⅛	49	49	
70⅛	51½	UPacCp 2.16	10	41	57	55⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	UnPac pf.47		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40	24	Unionam .84	9	27	24⅛	24	24⅛	
16	13½	Uniroyal .70	6	75	11½	11⅛	66w28	1
106⅛	96⅛	Uniryal pf 8		2280	98	97	97	
7⅛	1½	Unishops		36	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	5	29	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	8	38	8½	8¼	8½	
15⅛	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
10	7¼	Unit Cp .72e		57	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
15	6⅝	UnitFin Cal	5	46	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
31	19½	UnilGas .92	8	19	23	22⅝	22⅞	
34⅛	28⅛	Ulllum 2.24	7	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
9⅛	5	Unitind .34	5	3	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Unitin pf.42		3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	10⅝	UniInn .10	11	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅝	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	45	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28½	17⅛	UnMM 1.30	6	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	UnitPk Min		42	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅛	UnReing .32	5	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
44¼	37⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	57	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ½
39⅛	25⅛	USFor 6.07e		21	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16¼	US Frgt 1.40	8	50	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
33¼	20⅝	USGyps 1.68	7	192	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	23¼	USGy pf1.80		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	7⅞	USHome .16	4	26	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅝	US Ind .65	4	2118	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	USLeaso .24	17	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	US Rlty 1.36	14	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	35	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35	26⅝	USSEEL [illegible]		94	[illegible]	[illegible]	27⅞	27
20	11⅝	USToboc .76	9	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	UniTel 1.04	11	60	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	UniTel wt		1	4	4	4	
34⅛	26⅝	UnTel pf1.50		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	11	14	9¼	9	9	— ¼
35	26⅛	UnLeaf 1.64	7	2	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25½	16⅝	Univ Oil Pd	15	85	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
104⅛	72⅛	Upjohn .88	43	573	90	88¼	88⅛	— 5⅛
16⅛	10⅝	UrisBld .20p		30	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅝	USLIFE Cp	14	799	29⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .61e		24	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	15	USM stp .60	6	34	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	39⅞	Utah Int .44	28	152	44⅝	43⅛	44	— ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	5	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	UV In pf1.26		65	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛

V

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	126	13⅛	12½	12½	
20⅛	9½	VCA Cp .44	7	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	8	26½	26	26	— ⅛
15	7⅞	VendoCo .43	9	4	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	14	VestSec .74e		4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
34⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	36	77	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
34½	20	VF Corp .64	11	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
20	9	Viacom Int	17	20	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9½	VictCmp .50	10	43	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
23⅝	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	137	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
114⅞	107½	VaEP pf8.84		z210	106	106	106	— 1½
104⅝	96	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	97	97	97	
102½	93¼	VaEP pf7.45		z60	93½	92	92	— 1½
100	92	VaEP pf7.20		z50	90½	90½	90½	— 1½
72⅛	64	VaE&P pr 5		z170	65	64¼	65	
19⅛	7⅝	Vornado .97t	4	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	7	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
28½	22⅝	VulMat 1.40	7	14	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	

W

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58	50	WabR pf4.50		z50	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	18	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅞
96⅝	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ 1⅛
33⅝	21⅛	WacRl 2.50e	9	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	
22⅝	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	45	16½	16	16	
56⅞	49⅞	WlkrH A1.30	15	9	50½	50⅛	50⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	WallMur .50	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
32	25	WalM pf1.70		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
34⅞	14¾	WalMart Str	28	9	21	[illegible]	21	+ [illegible]
33½	17	Wang Labs	25	29	21⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		65	6	[illegible]	6	+ [illegible]
20½	12¼	Warnaco .60	5	10	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
76	70	WrnerCo .50	7	6	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
59⅞	11	WrnCom .40	5	126	12⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	— [illegible]
133⅝	54½	WrnC pf4.25		6	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 2⅛
78	24	WrnC pf1.25		4	24	24	24	
54⅞	44½	WarnL .72a	26	503	45¼	44	44	— 1⅛
43¾	22	Warn S 1.20	11	12	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
37⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	6	15	24	24	24⅛	
22⅝	18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	32	19	18⅝	19	+ [illegible]
41⅝	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	14	7	21⅝	21⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
11⅛	6⅝	WayGss .60	8	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
9⅝	7½	WeanUnd pf		4	8	7⅞	8	+ [illegible]
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	6	16	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ [illegible]
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— [illegible]
17⅝	9½	Wel'McL .54	5	12	9½	9⅛	9½	— [illegible]
21¾	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	8	10	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
2⅝	1½	Welbilt Corp		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29½	19¼	WellsFar .86	9	65	[illegible]	21½	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
25⅞	18½	WIIFM 2.12e	8	33	20	19	[illegible]	— [illegible]
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	6	3	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
25⅝	17⅛	WesiclTr .75	7	2	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
63½	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z10	60	60	60	— [illegible]
30⅞	19	WtPtPcp 20	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14⅞	6½	WnAirL .13r	7	268	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	15	[illegible]	27¼	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14⅛	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
49½	15¾	WUnion 1.40	6	532	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	61	Wn Un pf 6		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
99	49½	WnUn pf4.60		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
110½	55	WnUn pf4.90		1	55	55	55	— [illegible]
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
64	55	Wst E pf3.80		z50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
28	19⅝	Wstvco 1.05	13	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
31¾	22½	Weybrg 1.28	6	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
71	44¼	Weyerhs .86	15	163	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
62	48⅞	Wyhr pf2.75		32	60⅞	59½	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
23½	9⅝	WhelFry .60	13	40	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	
21⅝	11¾	WheelPitt St	6	31	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
53½	49	WhelPit pf 5		z10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
37½	23¾	Whirlpol .58	14	25	[illegible]	27	29	
27⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	95	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
16	8½	White Motor	7	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7¾	3⅛	Whittaker	9	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
28⅝	16	WickesCrp 1	8	79	17¼	17	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
47½	20¾	WillRoss .48	13	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
56¾	39	Williams Co	11	71	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	— [illegible]
36¼	19	Wms Co wt		60	27¼	26⅛	[illegible]	— [illegible]
50	35½	Wms C pf.80		1	43½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
41¾	29¼	WinnDx 1.56	14	119	33	[illegible]	32	+ [illegible]
48¼	38½	WinnDix B		1	37	37	37	— [illegible]
27½	4⅝	Winnebago	9	104	[illegible]	6	6⅛	
25½	21⅞	WicEl P 1.72	9	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
114¼	105¾	WisE pf8.90		z100	107	107	107	— ½
18	16	WisPS 1.24	9	24	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
24⅝	16¼	WitcoCh .98	6	35	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7⅝	3⅛	WolvW .05p	33	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19⅝	11⅛	Womelco .38	10	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
19⅞	9⅞	WoodsCp .58	6	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
31⅞	19⅛	Wolwth 1.20	7	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
47½	33¼	Wolw pf2.20		17	[illegible]	33¼	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7⅝	4⅞	World Arwy	10	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
68½	57¼	Wrigley 2.40	12	25	63	63	63	
17½	10	Wurlitzr .80	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11¾	4	Wyly Corp		67	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

X-Y-Z

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
170	139½	XeroxCp .80	45	207	152	150	[illegible]	— 2⅝
28½	15	Xtra 1.571	5	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14⅞	9¼	YngSDr .20e	11	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43½	15¾	ZaleCorp .68	8	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
37¼	21¼	Zapata Corp	5	253	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
29¼	9	Zayre Corp	4	7	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
56	33¾	ZenithR 1.52	11	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	61	15	14¼	14¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 16, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.94
(w) Amitalia Fund	$3.43
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF64.00
(w) Andrese Equity	Can.$5.38
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF93.30
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund	$33.78
(w) Asea Corporation	DM12.11
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.63
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.26
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Au.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$2.38
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF917.50
— (d) Conbar	SF884.00
— (d) Grobar	SF706.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF935.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.69
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.27
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$10.60
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$0.38
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$52.62
(w) Browninvest	$20.28
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.33
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.20
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.22
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.71
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF994
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$121.80
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed.	$685.32
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.61
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.20
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.13
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$808.63
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF92.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF90.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF155.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF92.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF359.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	SF5.79
(w) D.G.C.	$55.39
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.03
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.84
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,715
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$19.73
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.37
— (w) Dr Offsh. Com. Sh.	$6.87
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$49.46
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.28
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.65
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.88
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.71
(d) Fiducem	BF1,122
(d) Finance Union	$10.33
(r) First/Fund	$13.14
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	$9.30
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$33.36
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$40.59
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$52.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,467
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF93.94
(d) Fonditalia	$12.13
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.29
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.74
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.82
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.72
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$8.43
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4,633
(w) Hedged Investors	$10,870
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$31.09
(d) IOOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$22.21
(d) Interlix	SF374.95
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.14
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,934
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.48
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.38
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.19
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$51.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.23
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$52.11
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.01
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$77.78
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.51
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,351
(w) Keyfund	$7.96
(w) Kleinwort BensonInt'F.	$10.84
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.38
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.01
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF486.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500.50
(w) Luxfund	$22.40
(r) Marin Fund	$6.39
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.25
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.30
(w) N.A.M.F.	$96.40
(w) Nippon Fund	$27.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$11.77
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.33
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,988
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,514
(d) Rentinvest	LF959
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.84
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.17
— (d) Global Fund	$7.03
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$69.30
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.55
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.45
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.96
— (d) Share Realty	$13.95
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.80
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.47
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.24
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.78
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.61
— (d) I.T.P.	$9.41
(w) SMH I	DM96.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,451.50
— (r) Securswiss	$1,221.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.82
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$177.06
(w) Star Fund	$7.90
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Porfolio	SF451.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF96.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF108.75
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$29.70
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$40.98
(w) Tokyo Valor	$18.40
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.32
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.55
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.81
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£13.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF50.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF36.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF98.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF157.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF110.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF73.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF99.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF447.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF234.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.40
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.59
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.28
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.25
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.21
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.99
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.93
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,459.48
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,636.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$534.5
(w) Worldwide Securities	$38.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,644.19

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

International Stock Indexes

	Tod.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	126.4	126.7	144.8	126.7
Brussels	150.47	154.71	168.66	154.14
Frankfurt	121.66	121.56	156.21	115.25
London 30.	431.6	427.0	509.5	414.9
London 500.	181.61	180.34	217.35	178.40
Milan	113.21	114.16	147.36	95.40
Paris	101.8	102.3	116.3	99.8
Sydney	551.06	552.47	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n).	376.08	372.78	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o).	4857.60	4912.34	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	343.7	343.5	418.8	333.2

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 16, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	350	Matsu El Wks	768
Canon Camera	265	Mitsubi Hvy In.	238
Dai Nip. Print.	565	Mitsubi Corp.	485
Fuji Bank	581	Mitsui Co	535
Fuji Photo	328	Mitsukoshi	635
Hitachi	255	Nippon Elec	311
Honda Motor	760	Sharp	345
C. Itoh	673	Shiseido	1,160
Jap. Air Lines	2,430	Sony Corp.	4,370
Kansai El P.	940	Sumitomo Bk	505
Kao Soap	368	Taisho Marine	530
Kirin Brewery	376	Takeda Chem.	245
Komatsu	305	Teijin	276
Kubota I Wks	400	Tokyo Marine	531
Matsu E Ind.	640	Toray	267
		Toyota Motor	745

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

August 15, 1973

EXIM BANK

$300,000,000

Export-Import Bank Of The United States

Five-year 8.35% Debentures, Series 1978-B

Dated August 28, 1973

Due August 28, 1978

Price 100%

(plus accrued interest from August 28, 1973)

These Debentures are direct obligations of the Export-Import Bank Of The United States ("Eximbank"), a wholly owned corporate agency of the United States. Interest on the Debentures is subject to Federal Income Taxes. Assuming that Eximbank continues to meet certain requirements, interest received from Eximbank on the Debentures will be treated as gross income from sources without the United States under Section 861 (a) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Debentures are not subject to the Interest Equalization Tax. The Debentures are "qualified export assets" of a Domestic International Sales Corporation, provided they are purchased within 90 days after the initial public offering of any part of this issue, and subject to certain limitations contained in proposed Treasury regulations. It is expected that the Debentures in definitive form will be available for delivery on or about August 28, 1973. The Debentures are issuable in registered or coupon form in denominations of $5,000, $10,000, $25,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000. Interest on the Debentures is payable semi-annually on February 28 and August 28 in each year. The principal of, together with the last installment of interest on, registered Debentures is payable upon surrender of such Debentures at the head office or branch of any Federal Reserve Bank. Checks for interest on registered Debentures (other than the last installment of interest) will be mailed. Principal of and interest on coupon Debentures are payable at the head office or branch of any Federal Reserve Bank. The Debentures are not redeemable prior to maturity.

The Attorney General of the United States has stated in an opinion dated September 30, 1966, that Eximbank's contractual liabilities constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit and that persons in whose favor it has incurred contractual liabilities in accordance with law "have acquired valid general obligations of the United States, and are therefore in a position to reach beyond Eximbank and its assets to the United States for a source of payment, if necessary."

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned or other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Salomon Brothers — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

EuroPartners Securities Corporation — The First National Bank of Chicago — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., Inc.

Mellon Bank, N.A. — New York Hanseatic Corporation — The Northern Trust Company — John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated — Security Pacific National Bank

United California Bank — Bank of the Southwest N.A. — Bank of Tokyo Trust Company — Carroll McEntee & McGinley, Inc.

The Citizens and Southern National Bank — A. Webster Dougherty & Co. Incorporated — Ehrlich-Bober & Co. Inc. — The First National Bank of Birmingham

National Bank of Commerce in Memphis — The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle — Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis

Underwood, Neuhaus & Co. Incorporated — United Missouri Bank of Kansas City, N.A. — United Virginia Bank Richmond

Eurodollars

Aug. 16, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix ...	10 3/8	10 5/8	+ 1/8
One Month..	10 13/16	10 15/16	+11/16
3 Months......	11 1/16	11 3/16	+ 1/4
6 Months......	11 1/16	11 3/16	—
One Year ...	10 7/16	10 9/16	—

European Gold Markets

Aug. 16, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	96.00	103.00	+ 9.00
Zurich	94.00	103.00	+ 9.00
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	100.74	101.33	— 1.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER
IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)
GACHSARAN-SHIRAZ TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT
CONTRACT DOCUMENTS NO. 2-2-6/GSP/S
SUBSTATIONS

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) intends to invite tenders for complete detailing, furnishing, constructing, testing and energizing (exclusive of power transformer furnishing and commissioning) three substations as part of the 230 kV transmission system and the "supply only" of additional equipment for the Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) in Iran.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

1. Kazeroon Substation with six 230 kV and four 66 kV line terminals and required 20 kV shunt reactors.
2. Shiraz Substation with two 230 kV line terminals, two furnished line termination positions, and provisions for future expansion. Work in the 66 kV area includes furnishing and installing 66 kV breakers and switches in an existing 66 kV substation.
3. Bushehr Substation with two 230 kV line terminals, two furnished line termination positions, and provisions for future expansion. 66 kV bus shall provide for five 66 kV line terminals, eight 66 kV open bays and provision for future expansion.

A control house, associated metering, protection and control equipment, and a guard house are required for all three substations. The 230 kV buses are breaker-and-a-half arrangement and 66 kV buses are to be main and transfer.

Each tenderer will be required to present a list, with his tender, of substations of similar size which he has successfully completed within the last five years, including voltage, MVA ratings, number of breakers and the owner's name.

Contract Documents 2-2-6/GSP/S, Gachsaran-Shiraz Transmission Line Project-Substations, are expected to be ready from August 18, 1973. Opening of the tenders is scheduled for November 10, 1973. Copies of the contract documents will be available to prospective bidders without charge at Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khiaban Iran Novin, opposite the main gate of Hotel Intercontinental, Sherkat TAVANIR, Tehran, Iran.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

BONN
Western Germany

First class location at Adenauer Street, facing offices of German Chancellory. 5.856 square meters with 8 buildings (56 apartments). When empty, apts. available as offices. Zoning rights preserved.

Offers to: Box D-4,125, Herald, Paris.

UNITED STATES
FLORIDA
Five 1/4-acre (80' x 125') lots with hard-top road and drainage.
LEHIGH ACRES
50% discount off present retail selling price. Cash only, $9.975 total sale price, American dollars.
WRITE:
FLORIDA LAND INVESTMENT CORP.,
606 Edmondson Ave.,
Baltimore, Md. 21226, U.S.A.

FOR SALE
130 acre fee leased on net, net, net basis to operator of horse racing track, outdoor movie, and auto speedway. Net income in fiscal year 1972-3 was $325,000 and has been increasing at the average rate of 15 percent per year. Lease has 8 more years to run with operator having option to renew on annual basis after that date. Land situated on a major interstate highway in one of fastest growth areas of western U.S. Extremely valuable for apartment, townhouse, condominium, shopping center development, if and when racing lease is terminated. Excellent hedge against inflation for long term investment as net income is based upon percentage of pari-mutual bets made at track. Based upon fiscal year 1972-3 net, net, net income, a 10 percent net, net, net return would have been realized with the definite prospect of substantial additional profits to be realized when land is developed commercially or for housing.
Price: $3,250,000 U.S. cash.
If interested contact me Churchill Hotel, London, between August 23-28. T. Baker.

A PRIVILEGED SECTOR FOR INVESTORS IN FRANCE
"Orcières Merlette 1850"
- In the Hautes Alpes, midway between Geneva, Nice and Marseille.
- A well-known resort with a bracing climate and lots of sun.
- Facilities for all sports: Winter: Skiing, Skating, Swimming. Summer: Tennis, Riding, Sailing, Fishing, Climbing.
We have for sale: A small block of 30 luxury flats, with complete furnishings and fittings and large balconies. This project offers an immediate yield with the possibility of extension by one or two additional buildings.
For information apply to: GFP 61, Rue DANTON 92300 Levallois - (France)

winzen
International Real Estate Brokers offering First-Class Investments in CANADA
OBJECT 4622—
70 new three-bedroom luxury air-conditioned maisonettes located in southwest Toronto. Property requires: $630,000 cash to one 35 years 8 3/4 mortgage. Vendor will GUARANTEE 7% return on investment for three years.
OBJECT 4623—
New 145-suite luxury apartment building overlooking Lake Ontario. This property requires: $1,200,000 cash to one 8 7/8 first mortgage. Vendor will GUARANTEE 7% return on investment for two years.
Winzen Real Estate Limited, Suite 1004, 8 King Street East, Toronto, M5C 1B5, Ontario. Tel.: (416) 363-0071.

ST. MORITZ
TERRACE-HOUSE
1st-class position for highest demands. Legal sale with permit of Swiss authorities.
4 1/2 rooms up to S.Fr. 520,000.— Cash requested.
Southern slope position, unobstructive. Each unit reachable by inclined lift. Garage, tennis, hall-swimming-pool, sauna, fireplaces. Big terraces up to 40 square meters. Near skilift. The biggest part of the Engadin is "nature reservation." No broker's fee, sale is handled directly by builder.
Write: E. Berger, Architect, Loorstrasse 22, CH-8400 Winterthur, Switzerland. Tel.: 052/23 45 80.

Major condominium developer will trade exquisite 2-bedroom, 2-bath
CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT
directly on the shores of beautiful Lake Michigan in the "Côte d'Or" of Chicago's fashionable northside. Building has all resort facilities: pools, tennis, shopping and indoor handball. Will trade for luxury home or apartment in Europe, or Mexico. Offered without mortgage lien or will grant up to 80% (percent) mortgage.
Reply to: Box D-4,135, Herald, Paris.

MARRAKECH
Morocco
ANCIENT PALACE
facing Atlas, amidst orange trees, swimming pool, "hammam," gardens, marvellous carved wood ceilings, fireplaces, central heating, inter-telephones, every modern comfort.
Price: U.S. $475,000.
For information, please write to: Case Postale 319, CH 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.

BUSSUM, HOLLAND,
15 min. Amsterdam, 30 min. Schiphol Airport. Very large, tastefully decorated half villa. Treelined, peaceful location. 485 m2 land. Oil-fired c.h., completely modernised. Ground floor: entrance hall, cloakroom, study, w.c., mod. kitchen, outkitchen, washroom, dining and living-rooms with parquet; 1st floor: 3 beds, bathroom, w.c.; 2nd floor: 2 beds, 40 m2 playroom. Big attic and cellar.
Price: D.Fl. 193.000, exc. costs. Fa. H. Christiaan Smit, Stationstraat 6a, Hilversum (Holland). Call: 02150-40881, evenings and weekends 47342, or 02153-6667.

FOR SALE
697 ACRES
in beautiful SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (San Bernardino County)
at U.S. $500 per acre with excellent terms (20 years to pay off) and only 3% interest
For details write: First N.W. Financial Assn., Inc. Subsidiary of AMPCO, P.O. Box 1768, Seattle, Wa. 98111, U.S.A.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅞	8⅛	AbrdMf .40a	5	1	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Aberden Pet	81	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Acme Haml	50	30	1⅜	1¼	1⅜—	⅛
2¼	1¼	Acme Prec	13	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	7	14	5¼	5	5 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Adam Russl	8	1	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
19⅝	10¼	Admiralin .50	6	5	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	17	15	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	A&EPlast P	5	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	11	5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	AffilCap .39t	4	17	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		12	1½	1½	1½	
16	4¾	AIC Phl .56t	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Alken Ind	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	15	9	9¼	9	9 —	¼
11¼	6¾	Airpax .45t	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Airwick .16	28	58	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅜
19½	12¾	AjaxMag .60	10	11	14⅛	14½	14½—	½
58	53½	AlaP pf4.20		z200	54	54	54 +	½
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		15	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅛	6⅜	Alcolac .05e	12	1	8	8	8	
17	7¾	Allegny Airl	12	49	9	8⅞	9 +	½
51	31	AllegA pfC 3		1	34	34	34 —	1
10⅛	4⅛	AllegA wtO		12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		4	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
10⅝	5⅜	Alleg Cp wt		3	6½	6⅜	6½	
13⅝	6⅜	AllanTR .79t	6	12	10½	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	1	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	14	9⅝	9	9⅝+	½
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Altec Corp		6	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
54¾	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	48¾	48¾	48¾—	½
12⅝	8⅛	AlumSpc .44	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	5	AHessLL wt		58	6½	6⅛	6¼—	¼
4⅛	1¾	Am Agronics		67	2	1⅞	2	
14	8	AmBiltrt .50	5	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
30⅞	24⅞	AFitch 2.773	8	16	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	1
5	2	AmFitch wt		4	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
16½	10	AmGard Pd	8	16	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	½
4	2⅝	A Girl Fash		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	4	Am Int Plct	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
10⅞	4½	Alsraell .26e	8	7	8½	8¼	8¼—	½
9	6⅜	AMaizeA .33	7	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
9	6¾	AMaizeB .33	7	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
44¼	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	6	2	41¼	41	41 —	⅝
24	5⅛	AmMtI .10e	6	17	8¼	8	8⅛	
38¾	31½	A Petrl 1.10	11	9	34½	34½	34½+	⅛
4⅝	3	A Prec .05e	10	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
11	9¾	A RltT 1.13e	11	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		14	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
15¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	74	7⅛	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
18⅛	4¾	ASafeE .68t	6	5	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
6¼	3¾	A Techl .05e	5	10	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
62	16	AMICCp .04	12	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Andrea Rad		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1½	Anglo C .10e	12	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¾	6⅞	Anthony Ind	4	26	8¼	7⅞	8	
2	1	AO Indust	10	12	1	1	1	
4	1¾	Applid Data	22	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	3	22½	22¼	22¼—	¼
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		1	1	1	1	
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	12	6	17⅞	17½	17½	
19¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
27⅞	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	46	20¼	19½	20⅛+	⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	6⅜	Armin Cp	6	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
10¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	5	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	8	1	11	11	11	
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		5	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
15¼	8	Asamera O	24	37	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
24⅞	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		44	7	6½	6½—	⅜
6⅞	3	Astrex Inc	6	4	3	3	3	
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	6	8	8	8 +	⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	¼
33	22	Atlc Fin .52	12	1	21½	21½	21½—	½
7¼	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
26⅞	10⅞	AtlCMi 1.30e	9	277	27⅞	26¾	26⅞+	1¼
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	27	5	24	23¾	23¾—	½
26¼	11	Austral Oil	15	54	14	13¼	13¼—	⅛
9⅛	4	Auto Bide	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	2	6⅛	6	6	
8	3⅜	AVC Corp	10	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	8	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	14	28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅜	5⅛	BaldSec .31e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅞	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		8	14⅞	14¾	14¾+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	BangPun wt		3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCl Lf	9	166	22	20½	20½—	1¼
21	9¾	BankrU .20e	19	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
7¼	3	Banner .02e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	2¾	Barclay Ind	8	16	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	21	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Barry R .42t	8	16	6⅝	6	6⅜+	¼
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅜	Bartell Med		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	3¾	Barth Sp .27	7	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	3⅜	Barwick ET	8	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	11	27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
13⅞	9⅝	BayrkU .81e		x52	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
4⅞	2½	Bell Ind .08	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	20¾	BenSM 2.65e	8	11	24⅛	23¾	24 —	⅛
6½	3⅜	Benrus Crp	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	5	8	5¾	5½	5¾+	⅜
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		2	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
7	⅝	BergRlt wt		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
7⅞	3¼	Berg Bruns		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	12⅝	Brg B pf1.15		10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
8¼	5¼	BernzOmat	11	6	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
18½	6⅞	Berven .08h	10	10	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	¼
4⅞	1⅞	Beverly Ent	9	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	18	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	18	10	20	19¾	19¾—	½
29¼	16⅜	BgBear 1.08	5	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
20½	14½	BlnkMf .80a	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
37¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
14¼	5	Blo Dynam	10	44	8⅝	8	8⅜+	⅜
10⅞	7⅜	Blssings .60	6	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Blount .06	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅞	9⅞	Bodin Ap .20	7	24	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
11¼	4½	Bohack Crp		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Boll Borank	7	21	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		79	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
44⅝	19¼	Bowmar Ins	12	360	39⅞	36½	36⅞—	2½
25¾	7¾	Bowne .20	5	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
26⅞	7⅞	Brad Ragan	10	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
50	21⅝	BradtCm Sy	48	41	32⅜	31¾	32 —	⅛
8	4	Brnchin .26	8	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
17½	9½	BranitAr wt		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
16	8¼	BrtAirA .50t		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21¼	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	42	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
10⅞	4	Breeze Corp		2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
5¼	2¾	Brody Seatg	7	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrooksP .16	11	2	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
4½	2	BrownCo wt		56	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	15	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅜
5¾	5	BrwnF pf.40		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
34⅛	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	12	25	24⅞	25 +	⅜
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	17	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅜
8½	4½	Bulldex .20	3	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Bundy 1.08a	5	10	16½	16	16¼—	¼
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
23¼	10	Burnsinl .60	12	7	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
13½	4¼	Butler Aviat	5	13	7	7	7	
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	27	69	22⅞	22	22¼—	⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	3¼	Cabicom Gn		4	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	9	20	10⅜	10	10 —	⅜
19⅛	7¼	Caldor .15b	6	18	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Calcomp		21	8⅞	8½	8½—	¼
24¼	14	Cal PrICm 1	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13¼	6⅛	Camcoln .05		3	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
8¼	5-16	CampChib	14	69	7 5-16	7⅛	7 5-16+	3-16
13¼	8⅛	Campin .20b	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅝	CdnExp GO	45	28	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16—	1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	79	11	7¼	7⅛	7 3-16	
14	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	4	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	CdnMar .10e	13	4	4	4	4	
8⅛	5⅜	Cdn Merrill		5	6⅛	6	6	
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnl	14	21	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
58⅛	41	Cdn SuprOil	66	9	57⅝	57¼	57¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Canvert Int		4	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅞	3	CapitlFd .12	9	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
13¾	6⅜	Cap Ind .25e	10	22	12	11½	12 +	¾
21½	4⅛	Caressa .20	5	x46	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
100	79¾	Carnaim .88	25	27	87⅛	87¼	87¼—	½
15⅛	11¼	CarPipl .84b	8	x4	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
72½	64½	CaroPL pf 5		z40	67	66	67 +	2¼
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		57	5⅛	5	5	
2¼	1½	Castleton win	29	4	1¼	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
20½	10	Castlwe Int	8	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15¾	6½	Cavitron Cp	27	10	10⅜	10	10½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CelluCraft		26	2	1¾	1¾—	⅜
47⅝	43½	CenM pf3.50		z50	44	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
56¼	52¼	CenPL pf 4		z150	52¼	51	51 —	2¼
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .09e		23	5	4⅞	5	
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	11	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
6¾	3	Certified Cp	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	30	11	1½	1½	1½	
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	3⅛	ChampH .02	12	213	6¼	5⅞	6	
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	6	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
16½	7⅛	Cherr B .16b	23	4	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
11¼	3¼	ChicUnl .51r	7	2	4	4	4	
20¼	9	Child World	19	12	12	12	12 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Christian Co	7	5	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
19⅞	15¾	CICvF 1.59e		13	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
4¼	1⅝	CIMtgGr wt		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅛	2⅜	Cinema 5 Lr		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	⅞	Cinerama		10	1⅛	1	1	
36½	13	Circle K .26	12	16	12½	12	12 —	½
9½	3⅞	CitznFinl .16	7	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18¾	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	9	7	16	15¾	16	
3⅝	1½	CitizMtgl wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅞	7	CityGsFl .50	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10½	6⅛	CK Petrolm	23	8	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Clark Cons	18	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Clarksn Ind	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	5½	Clopay .05r	4	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2½	CMI Corp	71	7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
61½	13	CMI Inv wt		38	19¼	18¾	19 +	⅛
12⅝	7	Coachmn In	5	13	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Codesco .10e	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22¼	11	Coff Mat .56	18	112	22⅛	18⅛	21⅞—	2⅞
4⅛	2	Cohen Hatfd	7	10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	4⅛	Coit Intl	7	56	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
26¼	11⅛	Cole Nat .48	8	213	15¼	15⅛	15¼—	¼
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	12	67	18	17¼	17¼	
12¼	6¾	ColiTo w.15e	4	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅞	2¼	Col Coml .20		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12	5	ColonSnd .30	11	18	12	11⅞	12	
25¾	14⅛	ColwellC .28	6	18	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅞
33¾	25½	ColwM 2.97e	7	31	26¾	26	26 —	⅛
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		15	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅜
44	15	Comb Corp	15	8	22½	22¼	22½—	⅛
38⅞	14⅞	Cmbustn Eq	19	27	24	23½	23½—	¼
9	3	Commodor	10	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	2¾	ComHlth Cp	13	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
16⅛	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	11	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
30¼	24⅜	Com PS 1.62	7	11	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	Compac Cp	10	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Compoln .32	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	14	1	1½	1½	1½	
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	12	15	22	21½	21½	
8⅛	1¾	Comput Inv	6	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	
16⅛	9¾	Conche .08e	7	25	11⅞	11½	11½	
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab	26	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅜	2½	Condec Crp	22	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅞	6¾	Connrx .44a	7	5	8½	8	8 —	⅛
11½	4⅝	Conroy Inc	6	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		23	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Cons Ret .20	7	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	15	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅞	2⅛	Cont Tel wt		25	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
16¼	9	Cook Elc .32	10	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
23⅞	14⅛	Cook Ind	2	6	17¼	17½	17½	
19⅞	14¼	Cook Pl V 1	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Cop Jar .30a	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14¼	4¼	Cordon Intl	14	75	7½	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
24⅞	17	CornBk .79	10	1	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
4 1-16	3 5-16	Courtld .13e	10	2	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
31¼	18	CoxCbl Com	36	10	18¾	18½	18½—	⅛
6¾	2¼	Craig Corp	4	67	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
20⅞	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
67¼	49⅛	Cross AT .42	31	13	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝+	⅜
12½	8⅝	CrowlyM .40	3	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
23¾	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	12	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
13	7¼	Crown I .15e	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅝	6½	Crystal Oil	14	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11⅝	CSECorp .40	5	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
14¼	5½	Cubic Cp .20	9	26	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
18⅜	6½	CutterA .22p		21	8¼	7¾	7¾—	⅛
17½	11	CW Transpr	4	5	11½	11¼	11½+	½

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19	12¾	Danielin .24	9	12	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
3¼	1	Data Contrl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅞	16½	Data Dcumt	6	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅝	2¼	Data Prod	12	59	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18½	8⅝	Dav Fd .07h	17	58	18¼	18	18⅛	
10	4⅛	DayMin .10e	30	36	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅛
5¾	2	Daylin wt		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1	DCL Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	11⅛	Dearb St .25	8	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
5½	3¼	DeJur Amsc	20	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13¼	7	Del Labs	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	¼
7⅞	1½	DellaCo Am		54	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	8¼	Dlln Fd .50a	5	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
57¾	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	15	5	23¼	23⅛	23½	
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind	10	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	25	45	27¾	27	27 +	⅜
16⅞	5	Designcr Jw	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	33	16¼	16⅛	16½	
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	4	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	5	19	11	10½	10½—	½
30⅛	10⅞	DiamM Dril	10	15	16½	15¼	16½+	⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	11	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	6	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅜	Diversey .52	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		2	5½	5½	5½	
52⅝	25⅝	Dome Potrl	29	22	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅛
15½	3¼	DownyS .15e	3	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
6¼	1⅞	Drew Natl	45	12	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
23¼	17⅛	DrexU 2.21e		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15¼	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12¼	5½	DrFalr .40b	10	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3½	1⅜	Duraloy Co		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	12	45	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅞
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	21	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	10	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9⅛	E Systm .80	5	101	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	⅛
29⅞	9	ErlScheb .32	14	21	16⅛	16¼	16½+	⅛
28¼	11⅞	EasonOil .30	12	3	12	12	12 +	⅛
10¼	3	EslnAir .47t	6	9	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
15⅛	12	Eastn Co .88	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Eckmar Cp	12	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	22	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	4	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Edo Corp	4	4	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	13	14	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	1	4	4	4	
6⅛	2½	Elcor Chm	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8½	5¾	El Hose .20r	7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅞	10¼	Electrog .80	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3⅛	1⅜	Elect Assist	12	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
2⅛	¾	Elect Comp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅞	5¼	Electrn Eng	8	16	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
2¾	1⅝	Elect Resch		5	2	2	2	
34⅞	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	13	1	24¼	24¼	24¼+	¼
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .36t	7	15	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		15	⅛	1-16	⅛+	1-16
22	13¾	Elk Horn .88	14	3	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
16	5¼	El Tronics	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	EquityNat		20	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4½	Ernst A .10r	4	2	5	5	5 +	¼
5⅜	2	Ero Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
4¾	2⅜	wessex Chem	6	8	3⅛	3	3	
17¾	6½	Etz Lev .09e	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅞	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	52	3	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
17¼	7⅝	EvanAr .10b	4	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	¼
35¾	13	Excellnv Co	16	16	15½	15	15 —	⅛
20½	11⅝	Executn .24	14	13	11¼	11	11 —	⅜

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¾	3	Fab Ind	8	15	4	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6¼	FabrCe .03e	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .07r	5	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
11¼	5¼	Falcon Sbd	12	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	14	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15¼	5½	Fash Fa .32t	9	4	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
3	1⅜	Fed Resrces		52	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
12½	5⅞	Felsway .32	4	16	6⅛	6	6	
7⅛	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		27	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.25e	7	22	26½	26	26½+	⅛
19¼	4½	FidelcGr wt		2	4½	4½	4½+	¼
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	6	17	11½	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅜	2⅛	Filmways		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
23⅞	6⅞	FiltDyn .01e	8	8	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
31½	17¼	FinSanB .20	4	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	FinGen .20b	6	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
13¼	9⅞	FinGnA .30b		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	7	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		8	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	15	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
14½	9¼	FstHrt pf.25		2	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
5¾	4⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
25	11½	FstS&LS .40	4	8	11⅞	11½	11½—	¼
21	9½	FischP 1.11	8	9	11½	11¼	11½	
5¼	2½	Flaggind .12	7	10	3⅝	3⅜	3½+	⅛
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	7	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
12½	7½	Flevrind .30	3	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
8⅛	1⅜	Flock Ind		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Fla Capital	7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Fla Rock In	6	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
37⅛	14⅜	Fluke M .85t	12	11	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅜
25¾	3¼	FlyTiger wt		60	13¼	12⅝	12¾—	1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		15	2½	2⅜	2½	
110¼	93½	Ford Can 3a	6	230	96½	96	96½+	1¼
10	3	ForestL .09t		6	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
22⅞	9⅝	FoxStaP .28	7	16	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
10¼	8	FPA Corp	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	FrankRl .76	12	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	11	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅞
25½	12	Frigitronic	29	46	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	36	5⅞	5½	5½	
5⅛	2⅛	FrontAir wt		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	6⅞	Gabriel .43t	7	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
6	5¼	Galaxy Cpl	6	27	6¼	5⅝	6 +	⅛
16	8¼	Garan .26a	6	12	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14½	7¾	Garcia Corp	8	4	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
12⅝	6⅛	Garind .30e	9	10	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
12½	4½	Gaynor Staf	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	1⅜	Gen Builders	30	3	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	G Cinema .70	10	36	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	⅜
7	3⅝	GenEduc Sv	4	51	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	G Housewar	4	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅛	6	Gen Interior		16	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
2½	1⅞	G Plyw .0?e		2	2	2	2	
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Recral	5	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	7	8	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4½	Genge Inc	7	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
23	6½	Geon Ind	10	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Gerber Sci	22	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	11⅝	Giant F .50a	5	117	12	12	12 —	⅛
11⅜	7	GiantYel .40	13	57	9¾	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
8⅛	3¼	Gladng .13t	7	22	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Glasrock Pr		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	Gln Ger .20r	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅞	8⅛	GlenDls .42t	12	2	9½	9½	9½	
7½	5¼	Globeind .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
16⅛	6⅜	GlobeSec Sy	5	7	6½	6⅜	6½	
16⅞	10¼	Gloucstr En	7	3	12¾	12½	12½	
12¾	7¼	Glover Inc	5	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
27	16	Golden Cycl	13	29	20	19	19¾+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Gold W Mob	10	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
16	4	GoodLS .10e	4	12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		3	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
23¾	16	Gorm R .50	8	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		35	4⅞	4¼	4½+	⅛
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	30	11	35¾	35½	35¾+	½
11	5½	GrasVa .16e	11	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	GrayMf .84t	7	2	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
7⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		2	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	37	29	2¾	2½	2⅝	
6¼	4⅞	GtLakR .10r	13	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10¼	6⅛	GtScotS .39t	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25½	4⅛	Greenm .92t	5	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
6¼	3	GryhdC .30e	5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
22¼	17⅛	GRI Cp .06	19	32	22½	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12¼	GrossTlc .90	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
11½	3⅛	GuardMt wt		19	5½	5	5¼+	½
21½	15⅛	GHMR 2.11e	9	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
44⅛	31⅝	Glf Can .63a	21	30	36	35⅝	36 +	¼
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	2	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20½	15½	Glf SM 2.29e	7	4	17½	17½	17½	
2⅛	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	20	Glistrm LD	9	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6⅛	HamllC .22e	8	2	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
6¾	3¾	Hampsh .2t	4	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10	4½	Hamptln .32	6	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
35	22⅝	Harlend .15	27	310	25¾	24¾	24¾—	1
13¾	9¼	Hart Alt .40	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
11⅞	2⅛	Hartfld Zdy	3	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35½	19½	HartzMt Cp	37	241	30⅛	29½	29½—	⅝
4⅛	1⅞	HaydnS .05p	83	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4⅜	Health Chm	7	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
15⅛	11¼	Helm 1.34e	7	19	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Her Mal .48	5	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
13½	6⅝	HerfJo .24a	12	27	13¼	13	13	
11⅞	5	HiG Inc	27	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
10½	6½	HiShear Cp	24	47	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	¾
2⅛	2½	Holmn Ind	7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
49½	42	Holling 1.60	31	2	44⅝	44	44 —	1⅛
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	30	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
47⅛	35⅛	HomeOA .50	37	2	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞—	⅛
23	15⅜	HormelG .87	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
23⅞	9¾	Hoskins 1	5	18	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
22⅝	17⅛	HospM 2.08e	8	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
3	1½	HospMtg wt		36	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
35⅝	13	Hosp Mtr In	10	5	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
25¼	15¼	Hotel I 2.10e	8	11	19⅛	19	19 +	⅛
17½	5	House Vi .32	8	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
39⅛	20⅛	Houst Oil M	27	344	38¼	37	37½+	1⅛
1¾	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
79½	52¼	Hub pfA1.75		1	58½	58½	58½—	1¼
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	29	11	50	49⅝	50 +	1
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅞	3	HuntHlt .42t	4	5	3½	3¼	3½	
25½	13⅝	HuskyOil .15	17	50	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	½
		HskyO fn.15		2	25	25	25	
11⅛	4	Hycel Inc		21	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
28½	15⅛	HygFd 1.23t	7	13	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	12½	ICB Corp	13	20	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
22¼	17¼	ICM R 1.80e	10	16	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	4	8	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
49½	25¼	Imp Oil .60	31	223	41½	40¾	41¼+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		4	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
57¼	52½	IndplPL pf 4		z60	52½	52½	52½—	1
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10½	5½	Instron .05e	5	4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
12½	3¼	IntegRe .19t	5	10	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
1¼	9-16	Int Banknot		164	¾	11-16	¾+	1-16
13⅞	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6¼	3	InFuneral S	6	5	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3¼	IntSeaw .22r	5	10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Int Stretch		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
59¾	19½	IntSyst .05h	23	z9100	48	44¾	45 —	1½
8⅛	2½	Interphoto		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
22¼	12¾	Interpool	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18	10¾	Intersystm	12	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12⅛	11	Interway Cp	6	25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
36⅞	21¾	InDivA 1.80	6	3	22¾	22½	22¾+	⅛
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	InvRIT 1.42e	11	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
10¼	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	16	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
20½	14⅝	Ionics Inc	28	5	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
15¾	6½	Iroquois Bd	10	6	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
10⅛	3¼	Irvin Indust	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
7½	7⅛	Israel Devel		4	7½	7½	7½	
11⅛	3⅛	Itel Corp	7	35	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2⅛	1	ITI Corp		2	1	1	1 —	⅛

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5¼	Jamswy .16t	4	12	6⅛	5¾	6 +	⅛
10	5½	Jeannette	7	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
24¼	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	11	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅝	18½	John Pd .16	20	8	25¾	25½	25¾+	¼
7⅜	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	11	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	27	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
34⅛	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		71	13⅛	12½	12½—	⅜
5⅛	2	Kavanau		6	2	2	2	
10½	4½	KenwinS .32	4	3	5⅛	5	5	
23½	12⅛	Kewanee .48	8	39	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
7	3	Key Co .20	6	5	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	11	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12¾	4½	Killearn Pr	4	48	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		31	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
25½	13⅝	KingRd .09e	10	6	15	15	15	
14½	6½	Kingstip .12	6	6	7	7	7	
27½	15	Kirbylnd .44	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
18¼	6⅛	Kleinerts		7	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Knicker Toy	8	32	21	20¾	20¾—	¼
12⅝	6⅞	Knott H .15p		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
23	11⅛	Kolmorg .40	10	2	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
21⅜	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1¾	LaBarge		6	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	¼
30⅞	8½	Lafay Radio	6	24	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

Closing prices on Aug. 16, 1973

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.73	4.83
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.27	4.68
Incom	2.62	2.87
Insur	7.90	8.66
Advisrs	4.12	4.50
Aetna S	8.67	[illegible]
Afutue Fr	9.47	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.62	.68
Allstate	12.43	13.35
Alpha	12.77	13.96
Amcap	4.62	5.07
Am Diver	9.07	9.91
Am Eqity	4.44	4.87
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.34	8.02
Incme	8.17	8.93
Invest	7.73	8.45
Specl	7.42	8.11
Stock	7.26	7.93
Am Grth	5.82	6.36
Am Insin	4.79	5.23
Am Invs	4.63	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.94	8.68
AmN Gth	2.25	2.46
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.60	5.04
Grwth	7.67	8.41
Incme	6.91	7.57
Fd Inv	7.39	8.10
Vent	8.34	9.14
Wash N	11.63	12.75
Astron	3.72	4.07
Audax Fd	7.87	8.60
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.54	4.93
Fnd B	6.86	7.46
Stock	5.66	6.19
Scien	4.02	4.37
BLC Grth	10.99	12.01
Babson	10.91	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.04	7.49
Bayrk Gr	5.68	6.04
Beacn Hil	8.77	N.L.
Beacn In	10.72	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.06	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.03	4.40
Bondstk	4.69	5.13
Bost Fdn	9.40	10.27
Brwn Fd	3.25	3.55
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.55	13.74
Candn	21.73	23.80
Divid	3.54	3.88
NatW S	9.67	10.61
NY Vnt	10.75	11.77
Burnh Fd	9.49	N.L.
CG Fund	9.83	10.63
Cap Trin	11.91	12.03
Centry Sh	13.09	14.31
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.27	11.22
Bond	8.90	9.73
Com St	1.27	1.39
Grwth	5.13	5.61
Incom	6.59	7.20
Specl	1.74	1.90
Vent	8.25	9.02
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.21	8.97
Frt Cap	5.16	5.64
Shrhld	6.88	7.52
Specl	5.72	6.25
Chemicl	10.46	11.43
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.24	10.10
Equty	3.18	3.48
Fund	9.68	10.58
Grwth	5.95	6.50
Incom	9.45	10.33
Colu Grth	11.25	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.07	1.16
Cwlth C	1.36	1.46
Comp Gr	6.54	7.15
Comp Cp	4.78	5.24
Comp Bd	8.07	8.77
Comp Fd	7.14	7.76
Concord	9.07	N.L.
Comp Fd	7.14	7.76
Concord	9.07	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.03	11.50
Constel G	5.20	5.68
Cont Mut	7.56	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.13	7.35
Chry Cap	12.58	13.60
Crn WDiv	5.36	5.86
Crn WDal	6.02	6.58
Davge Fd	8.67	N.L.
deVegh	59.04	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.30	10.16
Delaw	9.12	9.97
Delta	4.63	5.07
Dir Cap	4.93	5.40
Dodg Cox	14.79	N.L.
Drexel	9.92	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.32	11.31
Equit	3.72	4.08
Levge	14.41	15.79
Spl Inc	7.22	7.91
Third C	9.75	10.68
E&E Fd	3.18	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.01	7.66
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.32	10.19
Grwth	13.86	15.15
Incom	5.83	6.37
Specl	7.03	7.67
Stock	12.41	13.56
Ebrstdt	10.05	10.98
EDIE Spl	22.00	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	7.53	8.23
Eq Pro	2.97	3.25
Fd Am	7.25	7.92
Egret Gt	12.04	13.09
Eltun Tr	5.91	
Emer Sec	3.67	4.01
Energy	11.15	N.L.
Fairfed	7.79	8.51
Farm Bu	9.37	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.13	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.60	9.40
Capit	11.35	12.40
Contfd	8.98	N.L.
Conv	6.98	7.29
Dstny	6.07	
Essex	10.74	
Evrst	10.62	11.61
Fidel	15.05	16.45
Purim	8.92	9.75
Salem	3.98	4.35
Trend	23.32	25.49
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.08	N.L.
Indust	4.26	N.L.
Incom	5.39	N.L.
Vent	4.02	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.92	11.93
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.28	5.79
Grwth	6.99	7.66
Stock	7.43	8.16
Fst Mutl	8.33	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	8.81	N.L.
103 Fd	10.62	N.L.
101 Fd	7.86	N.L.
Twen F	5.97	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.52	4.94
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.61	12.69
Mutal	8.69	9.50
Specl	10.95	11.97
Foursq	8.57	9.37
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.63	8.36
Grwth	7.38	8.09
Utils	4.85	5.32
Incom	1.86	2.04
US Gov	9.53	10.44
Capit	4.57	5.01
Equit	4.27	4.68
Frkin Lfe	11.47	12.54
FdF Dep	9.05	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.71	9.52
Impac	7.60	8.31
Ind Trd	10.82	11.83
Pilot	7.35	8.03
Gatewy	7.29	7.88
GE S& S	35.42	
Gen Sec	6.31	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.50	6.02
Balan	7.50	8.20
Com St	10.65	11.64
GrthFd A	4.20	4.59
Grth Ind	19.99	N.L.
Guard M	22.09	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.91	4.28
Grwth	6.71	7.33
Incom	5.96	6.52
H&C Fd	10.34	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.97	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.02	8.77
Hedge	5.31	
Heritge	1.73	1.90
Her Man	18.14	19.61
IS Group:		
Grwth	3.98	4.35
Incom	3.92	4.28
Trus sh	12.54	13.70
Trus un	3.38	
Imp Cap	9.43	10.31
Imp Gth	7.14	7.80
IncF Am	12.68	14.08
IncF Bos	5.99	6.56
Industry	2.87	3.15
INTGN	8.33	8.97
Int Invst	34.91	38.26
Invor Gth	8.47	N.L.
ICA	12.61	13.78
Inv Guid	7.01	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.05	
Inves Bos	10.75	11.75
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.10	7.78
Capit G	2.60	2.85
Capit S	5.37	5.88
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.62	
IDS ndi	6.01	6.53
Mutl	9.47	10.29
Prog	4.37	4.75
Stock	19.30	20.97
Select	9.23	9.93
Var Py	8.63	9.43
Inv Resh	4.92	5.37
Istel	20.86	21.51
Ivy	6.72	
J. GrthF	8.85	9.58
Janus F	17.00	N.L.
J Hanck	7.64	8.30
J Hanc Si	8.33	8.73
Johnstn	23.65	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.51	4.94
Cus B1	18.56	19.43
Cus B2	19.12	20.93
Cus B4	8.12	8.93
Cus K1	6.88	7.54
Cus K2	5.89	6.46
Cus S1	22.22	24.25
Cus S2	11.22	12.30
Cus S3	7.67	8.41
Cus S4	4.14	4.53
Polar	3.58	3.92
Knickb	5.88	6.45
Knick Gl	7.16	7.84
Land Gth	6.41	7.01
Lenox Fd	5.12	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.94	16.38
Lex Gr	6.30	6.89
Lex Rh	13.15	14.37
Librty Fd	5.36	5.64
Life Inc	8.15	8.91
Linc Ntl	6.92	7.56
Ling	3.22	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.76	N.L.
Mut	12.47	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilid	6.31	6.83
A Bus	2.85	3.09
Bnd Db	9.61	10.50
Luth Bro	10.26	11.21
Luth Inc	9.20	10.05
Magna Funds:		
M agC	3.55	3.89
Incom	8.43	9.21
Pilgm	7.93	8.67
Manhtn	3.92	4.28
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.51	8.23
Indep	7.84	8.57
Mass	11.15	12.22
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.92	11.93
MIG	12.78	13.97
MID	12.97	14.17
MFD	12.82	14.01
MCD	14.17	15.49
Mates	2.05	N.L.
Mathers	11.01	N.L.
Mid AM	5.21	5.69
MONY F	10.36	11.32
MSB Fd	13.66	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.60	10.52
MIF Fd	7.37	7.97
MIF Gth	4.36	4.71
OmaG	4.63	5.03
M Omahls	8.61	9.36
Mut Shrs	14.90	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.20	9.39
Natl Ind	9.64	N.L.
Nat Secur Scr:		
Balan	8.56	9.63
Bond	4.72	5.16
Divid	3.44	3.76
Grwth	6.45	7.05
Pf Stk	5.88	6.43
Incom	4.58	5.01
Stock	6.39	6.98
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.55	16.99
Groth	10.64	11.57
Side	16.42	17.85
Neuw Cet	4.93	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.64	N.L.
New Per	13.49	14.74
New Wld	12.03	13.15
Newton	13.50	14.76
Nich Strg	16.18	N.L.
Noreast	15.09	N.L.
Oceangr	6.44	N.L.
Omega	7.54	7.66
One WmS	16.06	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.76	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.06	7.72
AIM	9.95	10.87
Time	6.81	7.44
OTC Sec	9.93	10.79
Param M	7.29	7.97
Paul Rvr	7.04	7.69
Pegas Fd	4.95	5.43
Penn Sq	6.56	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.37	N.L.
Phila	6.41	7.02
Pine St	9.31	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.93	3.18
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.09	7.75
Fund	11.16	12.21
II	9.36	10.22
Plan Inv	8.63	9.41
Plineth	12.31	13.45
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.17	N.L.
N Era	11.15	N.L.
N Horiz	9.89	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.74	N.L.
Provid	3.89	4.25
Prov Gth	8.19	8.95
Pru SIP	10.12	11.05
Putnam Funds:		
Conv.	10.45	11.42
Equit	8.63	9.43
Georg	14.91	16.30
Grwth	10.91	11.92
Incom	7.83	8.57
Invest	9.65	10.55
Vista	10.24	11.19
Voyag	10.22	11.17
Revere	6.84	7.09
Ribtrat	12.58	
Safec Eqt	8.07	8.82
Sagitars	2.32	N.L.
Schustr	8.25	9.02
Schust Sp	8.54	9.33
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.12	N.L.
Specl	29.04	N.L.
Balan	15.81	N.L.
Com St	10.37	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.40	4.82
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.31	3.63
Invest	6.43	7.05
Ultra	6.80	7.45
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.04	7.84
Sel Opp	9.27	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.58	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.48	10.36
Sentry F	13.23	14.43
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.27	3.60
Entrp	5.44	5.95
Flet Fd	3.78	4.13
Harbr	7.23	7.90
Legal	5.99	6.55
Pace	7.43	8.12
Shearson Funds:		
Appro	17.98	19.65
Incom	16.62	18.16
Invest	9.17	10.02
Sherm D	11.52	N.L.
Side Fd	6.62	7.47
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.29	7.97
Invest	10.01	10.94
Trust	7.57	8.27
Vent	8.75	9.56
SB Eqty	9.88	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.47	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.22	12.80
Sw Invs	7.73	8.36
Swin Gt	6.03	6.52
Sover Inv	11.02	12.07
Spectra F	5.01	5.49
S&P IntD	6.49	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.64	5.07
Div Fd	4.93	5.39
Prog F	4.89	5.34
StFrm Gt	4.63	N.L.
S Frm In	8.80	N.L.
State St	44.61	45.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.92	N.L.
Asso F		unavail
Invest	1.32	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.39	N.L.
Cap O	10.21	N.L.
Stock	14.53	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.00	6.58
Incom	7.99	8.76
Sumit	8.62	9.45
Tech	6.14	6.73
Sync Gth	6.57	7.18
TMR App	8.69	9.48
Temp Gt	8.40	9.18
Towr Cap	5.83	N.L.
Trns Cap	8.30	9.08
Trav Eq	10.00	10.86
Tudr Hed	10.09	10.91
TwnC Gt	2.54	2.78
TwnC Inc	3.75	4.11
USAA Gt	10.74	N.L.
US GovSe	9.94	10.07
Unit Mut	8.32	9.09
Unifund	8.47	9.30
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.16	14.38
Nat Inv	8.31	9.08
U Cap	8.74	9.55
Whteh	12.30	13.44
United Funds:		
Accm	6.98	7.63
Bond	7.36	8.04
Con Gr	9.59	10.48
Con Inc	9.51	10.39
Incom	13.13	14.35
Scien	6.70	7.34
Vang	6.69	7.32
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.17	5.64
Incom	4.16	4.55
Lev Grt	6.63	6.23
Spl Sit	3.14	3.44
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.95	7.60
Com	7.59	8.30
Specl	7.05	7.70
Vandrbt	4.15	4.87
Vangd	1.43	1.56
Vanig TN	6.06	
Var In P	3.72	4.04
Viking	5.31	N.L.
Wall St G	7.48	8.17
Wash M	13.58	11.30
Wcing Eq	10.47	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.93	23.93
Ivest	9.46	10.34
Morg	11.15	12.19
Techv	7.71	
Trust	11.62	12.70
Wellsl	11.51	12.58
Welln	10.65	11.64
Windr	7.18	7.85
West Ind	2.33	2.55
Westt Grt	8.34	9.12
Wisc Fd	5.11	5.52
Ziegler	9.30	10.?

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8½-81..	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-81..	96¾	97¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	87¼	88¼
Amax 8-76..	98	99
Amax 8½-86..	98½	99½
ASEA 8½-86..	96½	97½
Ashland 8-87..	91½	92½
Aust-Swiss 8-87..	93¼	94¼
Bk Tokyo 7½-76..	97½	98½
B.N.P. 8¼-77..	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8½-86..	98	99
Beecham 8½-86..	95	96
BICC 7¾-87..	89½	90½
Borg Warn 8-79..	96½	98
Borregaard 8½-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-86..	94¾	95¾
Carlsberg 8½-86..	99	100
Carrier 8-87..	92½	93½
C. Lafarge 8½-86..	99½	100½
C.F.E. 8-87..	87¾	88¾
Com Union ..	97¾	98¾
Cont Oil 7-80..	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86..	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86..	93	94
Copen City 8-84..	95½	97
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Copen Tel 8½-86..	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86..	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87..	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82..	102	103
Denmark 7½-90..	87¾	88¾
Dow Cor 8½-86..	98¼	99¼
Dupont 7½-78..	95¼	96¼
E.D.F. 8½-86..	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84..	92	94
E.I.B. 8½-86..	99	100
E.I.B. 7½-90..	92½	93½
Esso 7½-76..	96	97
Esso 8-86 Nov..	95¾	96¾
Escom 8½-86..	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86..	96	97
Ford 8-81..	98½	99½
GenMills 8-86..	93½	94½
GenMot 8½-76..	100	101
GenMot 8¾-86..	102½	103½
Granges 8½-89..	94½	95½
Grolier 8½-86..	93½	94½
GTE 8¼-86..	93¼	94¼
Guar Roy 8-87..	92½	93½
Haas 8-78..	96¼	97¼
Haas 8½-86..	100¼	101¼
Hambros 7½-87..	92	93
Helsinki 8¼-86..	98½	99½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98½	99½
Iceland 8-87..	89¼	90¼
I.C.I. 7½-92..	87	88
I.N.I. 8-87..	89½	90½
Ireland 8½-89..	92	93
I.S.E. 8½-86..	93½	94½
Intl Util 8¼-82..	96½	97½
Kimberley 8½-86..	98¼	99¼
Klein Ben 8½-87..	95¼	96¼
Lyons 8¾-86..	96¾	97¾
Metro Est 8½-86..	96½	97½
Monsanto 8½-85..	101¼	102¼
Mount Isa 8½-86..	95½	96½
Newfoundld 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	86¾	87¾
Ontario 8¼-86..	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¼-86..	96¼	97¼
Oils Elv 8½-85..	100¼	101¼
OwensCorn 9-86..	101	102
Pekema 8½-86..	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-86..	92½	93½
Petronor 8½-86..	96½	97½
PhilMorris 8-78..	97¾	100¾
PhilMorris 8½-86.	99½	100½
Plessey 8½-86..	94	95
QuebecHyd 8½-86.	99½	100½
Queensld 8½-86..	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87..	89	90
Rank 8½-86..	99¼	100¼
Richardson 8¾-85.	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-88..	94	95
Scott 8½-86..	100½	101½
Shell 8-86..	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87..	89¾	90¾
Sth Africa 8-87..	89¾	90¾
Sybron 8-87..	91½	92½
Textron 7½-87..	88¼	89¼
Transamer 8½-86.	94½	95½
Transocean 8-86..	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-84..	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	88¾	89¾
T.R.W. 8½-86..	97¾	98¾
Union Oil 7-79..	91½	92½
Union Oil 7½-87..	89½	90½
Utah 8-87..	90¾	91¾
Volvo 8-87..	93½	94½
Wellcome 8½-87..	93½	94½
Will Glyn 8½-87..	95	96
Apco 6-87..	68½	69½
Alusuisse 4½-87..	88	90
Amer Can 4½-88..	75	76½
Am Tob 5½-88..	103	104½
Ashland 5-88..	87½	91
BroadHale 4¼-87.	92½	93½
Chevron 5-88..	117	120
Chesebg 6¼-84..	130	132
Chrysler 4¾-88..	66	67
Chrysler 5-88..	72½	73½
Cont Tel 5½-88..	100½	101½
CumminsIn 6½-86	96¾	97½
Dart Ind 4½-87..	106	107½
EastKodak 4½-88.	148½	150
Fedders 5-92..	70½	72
Firestone 5-88..	88½	89½
Ford 5-83..	92½	93½
Ford 6-86..	98	99
GenElec 4½-85..	105	106
GenElec 4½-87..	100½	101½
Gen Foods 4¾-82..	85½	86½
Gillette 4½-82..	99½	100½
Halliburt 4¼-87..	129½	131½
Honeywell 6-86..	110	111
I.S.E. 5-88..	81½	83
I.S.E. 6½-89..	87½	88½
J. Logan 4½-83..	83	84½
LTV 5-88..	49½	51½
MarMidland 5-88	90	91½
Mass Mut 6¾-87..	85	86½
Miles 4¾-93..	95½	96½
Morgan JP 4¼-87.	124	125½
Motorola 4½-83..	133	134½
Murphy Oil 5-99..	130	132
Nabisco 5½-88..	99½	100½
Owens Ill 4½-87..	96½	97½
PanAm 5¼-88..	66½	68
Penney JC 4½-87.	100½	101½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	110½	112
R.C.A. 5-88..	87½	88½
Revlon 4½-87..	103	104
Revlon 4¾-87..	94½	95½
Reynolds M 5-88..	68	69½
Squibb Intl 4½-87.	103½	104½
Texaco 4½-88..	88½	89½
UnCarb 4½-82..	88	89
WarnLam 4½-87..	113½	114½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88..	63	64½
Amexco 4½-87..	114½	115½
Am Mot 6-92..	96½	98½
Amoco 5½-84..	112¾	113¾

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	96.17	89.82	196.3
Previous..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. not available

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 16, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9930	Abitibi	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
950	Acklands	$11	11	11	
755	Acres Ltd	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
1820	Agnico E	490	470	485	+25
6511	Alta Gas T	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
400	Algo Cent	$15	15	15	
1150	Alliance B	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
1400	Alminex	700	690	690	
2925	Atco Ind	$13⅞	13	13⅞+	⅜
1342	Bank N S	$33½	33⅜	33½+	¼
50	Baton B	$11	11	11	
7235	Bell Canad	$41	40¾	40⅞—	⅛
1356	Betim	$16	16	16	
1800	Block Bros	285	285	285	
200	Bovis Cor	220	220	220	+ 5
3850	BP Can	$16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
767	Bralor Res	230	225	225	
4050	Bramalea	480	480	480	+ 5
2092	Brameda	69	66	69	+ 3
5800	Brenda M	760	735	735	—25
115	BC Phone	$51¾	51½	51½—	¼
5200	Brunswk	490	475	480	
200	Budd Auto	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
550	Burns Fds	$16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
250	Cad Dev	$12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
1090	Cal Pow	$23¼	23	23¼	
11450	Camflo	795	735	760	+40
325	Campeau	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
700	Can Perm	$18	18	18 +	¼
56300	C Tung	254	245	245	
655	C Cablesy	$15⅞	15¾	15¾—	½
20	CGE	$25¼	25¼	25¼	
3237	C Imp Bank	$29⅞	29⅞	29½—	⅛
100	CIL	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
1882	Cdn Tire A	$51½	50½	50½—	¼
1465	C Utilies	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
950	Cassiar	$11	11	11	
2330	Celanese	465	460	460	— 5
5200	Chemaloy	315	310	315	— 5
3600	Chieftan D	$11½	10⅞	11 —	½
30	C Holiday	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1600	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
500	Con Fardy	53	53	53	
1000	C Rambler	360	355	360	
2600	Con Distrb	$24¼	24	24 —	¼
1825	Cons Gas	$15¾	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
500	Conwest	520	510	515	+ 5
8400	Craigmt	770	760	765	+10
3350	Crush Intl	$13¼	13½	13¼	
425	Denison	$39	39	39 +	¼
1200	Dicknsn	345	335	345	+10
6750	Dofasco	$28⅜	28	28 —	⅜
1675	Dom Store	$15¼	15	15¼+	¼
570	Dupont	$30	30	30 —	¼
550	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
1285	Electro Hd	$13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛
4925	Falcon C	$14¼	13½	14⅛	
1130	Falcon	$79¼	79	79 —	¼
850	Fed Ind Ltd	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅜—	⅛
400	Francana	$10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
10	Fraser	$21	21	21	
100	Fruehauf	$10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
300	Gen Distrb	$14	14	14	
350	Gnt Mascl	320	315	320	
5600	Gibraltar	$13½	13¼	13½	
1100	Goodyer	$24	24	24	
2200	Granduc	400	390	390	—10
150	Gt COilsds	815	815	815	+15
500	GL Paper	$24¼	24¼	24¼+	¼
100	Gr Plains	$30	30	30 +	½
349	Gt W Life	$61¾	61½	61½—	¼
873	Greyhnd	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
1021	Guar Trst	$11½	11	11¼	
2400	Hambro C	$5½	5½	5½	
390	Hawker S	450	430	450	+ 5
10700	Houston O	335	320	335	+15
4527	HB Oil Gas	$50	49¾	50 +	½
643	Huron Erl	$27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
2750	IAC	$17½	17⅛	17⅜	
765	Inland Gas	$10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
425	Intpr Pipe	$23¼	22¾	23¼	
1217	Int Mogul	$14	13⅞	14 +	½
6305	Inv Grp A	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
2000	Kaiser Re	330	315	325	+15
7650	Kaps Tran	$6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7023	Kerr Add	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
1950	Koffler	$6	6	6	
1283	Labatt	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
20	Lab Min	$42½	42½	42½	
100	Laura Sec	$8¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
1700	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6	6	
430	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
1550	Loeb M	483	465	475	+ 5
200	Mclan H A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
8315	MB Ltd	$32⅝	32¼	32¼+	½
300	M Lf Mills	$20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
150	Maltmnl	$33¾	33¼	33¼	
5350	McGraw H	$6	5¾	5¾+	¼
450	Met Stores	$18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
1900	Microsyst	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1802	Moore	$51	50¾	51 +	⅛
1030	Murphy	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	¼
1452	Nat Trust	$21	21	21 —	¼
7842	Noranda A	$52⅞	51¾	51¾—	⅞
1700	Orchan	493	485	490	+10
255	OSF Ind	$8	8	8	
1200	Oshawa A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12685	Pamour	580	565	570	+ 5
5100	PanCan P	$15	14¾	14¾+	⅛
276	Patino N V	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
325	Petrofina	$26½	26	26 —	¼
3763	Pine Point	$36¼	35⅞	35⅞—	⅞
1525	Rapid Dta	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
800	Rayrock	135	131	131	+ 6
25	Redpath I	$26	26	26 —	¼
4364	Reed Ostr A	$10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
1950	Rothman	$13½	13⅛	13½+	⅜
5400	Scotts	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4350	Shell Can	$20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
8589	Sherritt	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
200	Siebens	$14¼	14	14	
7375	Simpsons	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
1535	Simpson S	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
350	Slat W Can	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
250	Southam	$32	32	32	
650	St Brodcst	$11	10⅝	10¾	
3820	Stelco	$31¼	31	31 —	⅛
3210	Steep R	161	155	155	— 6
7200	Sundale O	800	785	800	+20
850	Tara	$15½	15⅜	15½	
1400	Teck Cor A	420	390	400	
237	Teck Cor B	365	365	365	— 5
50	Teledyne	415	415	415	
725	Texaco	$67	66¾	66¾	
1830	Thom Nes	$14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
1103	Tor Dm Bk	$33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
2709	Traders A	$17½	16⅞	17½+	⅜
2156	Tr Can PL	$28⅜	28	28⅛+	⅛
1583	Trans Mt	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
200	U Keno	565	565	565	
1150	U Siscoe	525	520	520	+10
15	Un Carbid	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
1435	Un Gas	$9⅛	9⅜	9¾	
700	Upp Can	280	280	280	+ 5
303	Van Der	$10	10	10	
1025	Voyager P	640	620	620	—20
550	Weldwod	$16¾	16	16 —	¾
187	Walburne	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
900	W Cdn Seed	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
503	W Realty	$7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
1300	Westmhse	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
1490	Weston	$22	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
440	White Pas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8225	Woodwd A	$24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
7530	Yk Bear	405	395	400	+ 5

Total sales 1,932,275 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
550	Algoma	$18½	18½	18½	
426	Asbestos	$16½	16½	16½	
11693	Bank Mont	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
965	Bombard	375	360	375	+ 15
1795	Brinco	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
660	Can Cement	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
400	Com BusM	$10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
2875	Con Bath	$24½	24¼	24½—	⅛
150	Crn Zell A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
1475	Dom Text	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
400	Fncl Col	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
600	Gaz Metro	425	425	425	— 5
225	Inasco	$31¼	31¼	31¼+	¼
1070	Ivaco	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
400	Molson A	$24½	24¼	24½+	⅛
100	Molson B	$24	24	24	
1600	Mont Trust	$19½	19½	19½	
2675	Power Cp	$12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
4073	Price Co	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
1100	Royal Bank	$35	35	35	
412	Royal Trust	$24	24	24	
130	Steinberg A	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
1700	Zellers	$16	15¼	15¼—	¼

Total sales 917,148 shares.

When in Washington, D.C.
"Our 27th year"
MEET ME AT
BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	70.70
Albert Heijn	125
Algembank	325
Amrobank	75
A'dam	228
Fokker	31.50
Heineken	287.50
H.V.A.	94
Holland-Am	193.20
Hoogovens	69.80
K.L.M.	100
Philips new	46.70
Robeco	230.50
Rolinco	151.50
Royal Dutch	110.37
Unilever	122
Van Ommer	362
Ver.Mach	168

Brussels

Arbed	4,720
Brux.Lamb	2,840
Cock-Ougree	1,272
Electrobel	6,910
GB Enterpr	2,810
Hoboken	4,965
Petrofina	7,600
Ph.Gevaert	1,446
Soc.Générale	3,075
Solvay	2,845
Un.Minières	1,770

Frankfurt

AEG	97.60
BASF	133
Bayer	113.40
Commerzbk	178
Cont.Gummi	86
Daimler-Benz	345.50
Demag	143
DeutBank	248.50
DresdeBank	186
Gels Aktien	103
Hoesch	57
Karstadt	339
Kaufhof	226
KHD	90
Lufthansa	59
Mannesmann	165.10
Metallgesell	210
Neckermann	115.50
Rheinstahl	108
RWE new	123
Schering	433
Siemens	237
Thyssen	60.50
Veba	121.50
Volkswagen	129

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.87
Anglo-Amin	32.00
BarclayBank	3.60
BeechamGr	2.72
BICC	1.38
Boots	2.76
Bowater	1.38
Brit.mTob	2.65
Brit.Oxyg	0.65½
Brit.Pet	5.08
BLMC	0.37½
Burmah	4.38
Cadbury Schw	0.64
Charterd	2.11
Courtaulds	1.34
Dalgety	0.10
DeBeerD	3.88
Decca Rec	3.20
Distillers	1.53
Dunlop	0.89
El Musilnd	1.55
FreeStGed	9.30
GEC	1.44
GKN	3.15
GlaxoGr	3.54
GrUnt St(A)	2.35
Guinness	1.41
Hawker-Sidd	3.55
Hudson-Bay	8.55
ImpChem	2.49
Imps	0.91
Mar&Spen	2.67
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.10
RandMines	2.49
Rank Org (A)	2.25
RoyalDutch	20.00
R.T.Z.	2.53
Shell	2.94
Thorn (A)	4.05
Tube Invest	3.98
Union Cor	3.50
Vickers	1.47
War L3½	31.75
West Deep	7.75
West Drief	£17½
West Hold	17.50
West Min	1.43
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.73½

Milan

Bastogi	1,640
Erba	13,950
Ercole Marelli	930
Fiat	2,507
Finsider	320
Generali	71,000
IFI	5,925
Italgas	891
Italsider	641
LaRinas	295
Montedis	860
Olivetti	1,320
Pirelli	1,394
SniaViscos	2,170
Terni	199

Paris

AirLiquide	387
Alimentaire	175
BSN	1,228
Carrefour	3,860
Cim.Lafarge	225
Citroën	77
Cie.Bancaire	602
CFP	324
CGE	459
Ferodo	505
GerDanone	329
L'Oréal	2,585
Mach.Bull	68
Michelin	1,779
Moet Henn	1,201
Moulinex	5,380
Nickel	764
Paribas	211
PUK	138
Penarroya	61
Perrier	328
Peugeot	452
Rh.Poulenc	166
St.Gobein	185
Suez	344
Télémécanique	975
Thomson	250
Usinor	111
Wendel	382

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
B.Boveri	[illegible]
Ciba-Geigy	1,5..
Cr.Suisse	3,4..
Fischer	[illegible]
HoffRocheb	134.5..
Nestlé	3,9..
Sandoz	3,0..
SM B.Suisse	3,4..
Sulzer	3,0..
U.B.Suisses	3,9..

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U.S. Grain Prices Drop as Selloff Continues

(Continued from Page 7)

thought, five-dollar wheat! I was paralyzed.

"Then I guess everybody started to think about their paper profits, and the buy bids vanished. The hands ... it seemed that every hand in the world was signalling 'Sell' ... and I heard myself screaming sell orders."

Prices Decline Further

The liquidation continued today as prices for many deliveries dropped the respective limits.

Brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said most of today's selling was a carryover of liquidation from yesterday, when orders could not be executed because buyers were lacking.

The fact that wholesale prices have turned lower because of consumer resistance also disturbed holders of futures contracts, a market analyst said.

Recurring reports that the administration is working out plans for controlling exports of new crop grains and soybeans because of the heavy sales already made caused some selling despite denials by top Agriculture Department officials.

Wheat contracts again fell the 20-cent daily limit, putting the price for September delivery at $4.68 a bushel.

Comment on Controls

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said today that permanent export controls were not in the best interest of the United States "and are not the policy of this government."

He told a national business fraternity that agricultural exports provide "an important part of our sales to other nations which in turn provide the United States with the means to purchase products from overseas."

He warned that should the United States impose an embargo on the export of food it could lead to similar acts by other governments "which would serve to deny us important ... products such as petroleum, coffee, cocoa, and minerals."

"We must consider the need to cover the costs of growing amounts of energy imports in the years ahead."

Mr. Dent added that while the United States is taking steps to increase domestic oil production "our society depends on a high level of fuel consumption and there is no indication that this necessity for imported petroleum will lessen."

In Washington, meanwhile, officials said the administration is securely holding to its recently stated position that it sees no need for export controls on wheat and feed grains and it does not intend to impose them unless there is a serious deterioration in the supply situation.

They were commenting on press reports saying that the administration was studying whether to clamp export controls on wheat and other grains and that it might make a decision one way or the other within a week.

Company Reports

International Harvester

	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,098.5	912.8
Profits (millions)	29.80	19.43
Per Share	1.07	0.72
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	3,049.5	2,460.2
Profits (millions)	79.88	54.23
Per Share	2.89	1.99

Marcor

	1973	1972
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	968.0	789.6
Profits (millions)	19.38	12.66
Per Share	0.59	0.34
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,847.0	1,521.0
Profits (millions)	36.98	24.40
Per Share	1.11	0.65

Western Electric

	1973	1972
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,840.88	1,711.00
Profits (millions)	78.0	72.0
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,549.14	3,244.80
Profits (millions)	153.0	139.0

SCM

	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	264.7	239.8
Profits (millions)	5.72	3.61
Per Share	0.63	0.40
Share Diluted	0.59	0.40
Year		
Revenue (millions)	980.3	917.8
Profits (millions)	18.30	*10.33
Per Share	2.00	1.13
Share Diluted	1.91	1.13

*Excludes extraordinary charge equal to $1.11 a share.

Danish Prices Up

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ).—Prices rose by slightly more than 0.7 percent in Denmark during July. The price index published today by the bureau of statistics was 120.9 for July (January 1971 equals 100) against 120.09 for June.

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	2½	Lake Shore	137	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
12¾	5½	LaMaur .36	6	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	Lane W .24t	5	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	⅜	LaTour Bck		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Lndmrk Ld	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	LarwR 1.24e	9	34	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅞	⅝	LarwinR wt		2	¾	¾	¾	
38	11¾	LCA Cp .11e	6	16	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
11½	1⅛	LCA Cp wt		27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
20	9¾	Les Ronl .24	12	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¾	Leader Intl		9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Leadr Hous	5	17	4	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
5½	1⅜	Leasc Cp wt		47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
17¾	9⅛	Leath Co .50	5	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
25	12⅝	Lee Entr .30	9	6	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	7	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
20½	8	Leigh Pr .40	5	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	4	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
55½	35¼	LernerSt .96	6	90	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
41½	23	LernerSt wt		9	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	LesFay .32b	6	15	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .30	7	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	25	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
3⅜	1⅜	Lodge S .05e	29	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	6¼	Lohmn .32a	9	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
19½	5⅞	LoewThe wt		63	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
4¼	1¾	Logistic Ind	7	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
26½	21½	LouisCe 1.08	6	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		28	3⅛	3	3	
		M						
2⅝	⅞	Macro Chat		2	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Mallry Ran		24	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¾	3⅝	Mangel Strs	16	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	6	Mansf T .50	8	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅝	Marinduqe	14	126	21⅝	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅞
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	8	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6½	Masland .40	7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	7	Masnelin .30	6	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
15⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	13	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	MaulBro .20	9	1	4½	4½	4½	
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	5	McCull Oil	-	211	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19⅞	13¼	McDonh .40	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	10⅝	Means FW 1	7	10	11⅝	11½	11½	
10⅞	3⅞	Medco Jwly	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅞	Mederco .08	9	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43½	31¾	MediaGn .54	14	12	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅜
7¾	1½	Mego Intl In		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	11	MEM Co .64	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
14½	7¼	MerchN .20a	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	2⅛	Metro Grtg	5	2	2¾	2½	2¾	—
5¼	3	Mich Genl	4	126	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	8	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
25⅞	13⅝	Milgo Elect	9	84	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅝	7¾	Miller H	3	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
12⅞	7⅛	MillQnx .38t	5	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37⅝	18¾	Mil Roy .20e	13	7	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
6⅞	2⅞	MoKanTx ct		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41½	16½	Mitchell En	15	10	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅞	Mite Corp	10	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅞	2¼	MoAmCo Cp	4	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Miybdan wt		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Mocs Inc	8	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
16⅛	9⅛	MtgG .29e	10	3	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Mouldings		6	2⅛	2	2	
18	14⅞	MtVernM 1	6	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	MPO Video		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MultiA .04h	12	29	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		N						
7⅞	3⅝	Narda Micr	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Nat Gen wt		77	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Nat Gn wt n		4	4	3⅞	4	
1⅝	⅞	Natind wt		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
16½	3⅝	NKinney Cp	4	95	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	7¼	NMedEn .10	6	7	9½	9½	9½	
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	10	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
4	1¼	Nat System	13	3	1½	1½	1½	
10½	4¼	NelsonL .50t	26	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Nestle LoM	9	1	1½	1½	1½	
52	25¾	NEng Nucir	28	26	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	NHamp .05e	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Newidria M	16	22	1⅛	1	1	
24⅞	13⅞	NMexA .84t	36	9	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
4	1¼	Newpack Rs	10	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18½	7¼	N Proc .35e	16	19	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Nichols SE	5	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
23½	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21e	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1	NorAm Dev		2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	1⅞	NoAmMt wt		30	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	NorAm Roy	29	14	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8⅝	5¼	NorCdn Oils	19	6	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	—1-16
29⅝	6⅞	NNGMob wt		23	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
7¼	4½	Novo Corp	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅜	4	Nuclear Dat		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		O						
42¼	17	Offshore Co	19	1	22	22	22	— ¼
5⅝	3¾	Ohio Art .20	24	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	5	15	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
7⅝	3⅝	Ollr Ind	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42¾	16¾	OnanCp .30e	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
83¾	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	11	z4450	90¼	84⅝	86	+ 2¼
28⅝	7⅜	OpenRd Ind	5	14	11⅝	11	11	
7	2½	Originala	32	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	OrioIHo .10h	6	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	37	10	1½	1½	1½	
21	9	Outdr Sprt 1	8	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	12⅝	OverhDr .32	9	27	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
2⅛	1	Oxford Elec		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	5¼	OxfdFst .30r	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	13	38	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅝	Pac Cst Prp		16	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
22⅜	19⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		12	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
20	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		4	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
17⅞	15⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	15½	PGRd pf1.25		1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
17	15¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		6	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
15¾	13½	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	29⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	29⅝	29	29	— ⅞
28⅝	26⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅞	27¾	PGE 9pf2.25		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
27½	25⅝	PGE 8pf 2		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
8⅞	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
66¾	59	PacLt pf4.75		z100	60	60	60	+ 1
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z20	55	55	55	+ ⅜
16½	13⅝	PNwTel 1.04	9	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		28	3-32	1-16	3-32	+1-32
68½	62	Pac PL pf 5		z225	63	61⅞	61⅞	— 2⅛
18⅝	9⅞	Pall Corp	17	5	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	PalomF .10e	4	4	4	4	4	
18½	14⅝	PaloM 1.78e	8	10	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
13½	5½	Pandl Bradf	13	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Pantasote	32	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	Park El .26t	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	8	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35	19½	Parsons .33e	19	9	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	11¼	Patagonl Cp	9	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
5½	2½	PatPar Pap		2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	PatoCG .20e	8	28	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¾
15½	11⅞	PeaseE .74e		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	10	Peel Elder		4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11¾	10⅛	Peerl T .20a	16	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1	Penn Dix wt		30	1⅝	1½	1½	
13¾	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
13½	11⅞	PenRIE 1.10	8	4	12	12	12	
1⅞	⅜	Pentron Ind	21	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25⅝	16	PEPI Inc	11	5	23⅝	23½	23½	
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Permaner	17	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Pertec Corp	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Phil LD .52r	6	64	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Plc n Pay St	12	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	Ploner Plas	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	6	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Pioneer Tex	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
61⅝	25	PltDMo 1.30	11	17	49	47¾	48	+ 1¾
7⅝	6½	PltWVT .57e	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	33⅝	Pittway .60b	15	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	7⅞	PizzaCp Am	14	106	11¼	11	11	— ¼
34½	25	Placr D .30e	21	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
10⅞	3⅞	Plant Ind	16	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	17⅞	Plantrnics	12	20	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— 1
3½	1	Plaza Group	6	51	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	PlyGem .23t	5	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
26½	18⅛	PNBM 2.13e	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅝	Pneumo Dy		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
9½	6	Polymr .45t	10	z30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		6	4	4	4	
16⅝	12⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	7	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
37⅞	30	PratL pf2.25		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	3	Pratt Rd .20	6	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Prel Corp	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	16⅞	PrenHall .84	12	23	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	10⅛	PresRIA .84	40	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
13⅞	3⅞	Presley Cos	3	50	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	6⅞	Prime Equit	8	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
11	9¾	ProvGs .72a	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	14	1	15½	15½	15½	
3¾	1½	Prud Fund		2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12½	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¾	3½	Pulte Hmes	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	PuntaGrd ls	5	11	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
		R						
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	25	3	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
37¼	23¾	RangrO Can	94	5	32	31½	32	+ ¾
		RngOCan fn		2	32	32	32	
34⅞	19⅝	Ransbrg .60	10	2	24½	24	24	
6⅝	3⅝	RapdAm wt		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7	4	Ray Resrcs	12	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	RB Indust	7	12	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	15½	RealEsI 1.40	12	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15½	12⅝	RitInT 1.46e	11	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
23½	18⅛	Rit RT 2.14e	8	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
27⅝	16⅝	Recrlon Crp	6	4	22¼	22	22	
3¼	1½	Reeves Telc	8	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	7⅝	RefrigTr .72	7	3	10	10	10	
9½	7	RaltlFd .78e		5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12	10	Rem Ar .80	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		1	1	1	1	
51	28⅝	RepNat NY	7	11	30¾	30¼	30½	— ⅛
68⅜	42⅝	ReschCtl .08	45	22	61½	60½	61¼	+ 1⅜
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	14	44	6⅝	6½	6½	
9¾	5⅝	Resistfix .30	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Resrtslnll A	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Resl Assoc		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	RH Med Svc	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Riblet Prod	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	2	Richton .15e		84	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	14	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10	6¼	RitFinB .24	8	21	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
32½	15⅝	Robintech	19	40	23¼	22	22	— 1¼
6⅝	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
14½	10	Rockway .80	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	21	1	20	20	20	
8⅛	3½	Roland Intl	3	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	39	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	1¼	Ronco Telep	6	1	2	2	2	
10⅜	4	Rossmor Cp	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	16	18	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer		20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	8	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
	2⅛	RPS Prod		3	3	3	3	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	12	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Ruddick Cp	7	12	3	2⅞	3	
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	19	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15½	9¼	Russl Co .40	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	13⅜	Rust Cft .40	7	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
29¼	13½	RyanHo .10e	15	81	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ryerson Hay		9	3	2⅞	3	
		S						
43⅞	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	20	9	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
5½	3¼	SaftranSy A	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅞	StJohnsT .62	4	1	12	12	12	
8⅝	4⅞	Salem Corp	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
35⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	25	59	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅝
8	5½	S Carlo .85r	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Sanitas .12	18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Saturn Alrw	5	7	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
17⅝	7⅝	Saundr L .20	5	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	Schenut .20e	5	4	9	9	9	
9⅝	6⅛	Schick Inc	3	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
3⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ind	20	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Sci Mgt .12e	7	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	11	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Scottex Cp		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	11⅞	ScottyHo .05	24	22	19¾	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
20	14⅝	Scurry Rain	98	28	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
22	10¾	Sea Contain	7	29	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	12	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	6⅝	Searsind .44	7	10	8½	8½	8½	
10	4⅞	Season All	9	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Soc Mt 1.28e	8	21	9	8¾	8⅞	
2½	½	SecMt In wt		4	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¾	Solig Ltz .40	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23½	8⅞	Semtec .48t	10	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14¾	4⅛	Service Co I	5	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Servotr .10r	7	2	10	10	10	
13⅝	8¾	Seton Co .45	9	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Shaer Shoe		1	2	2	2	
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27h	8	7	13	13	13	
13⅝	5	ShellrR .05e	5	9	7	6½	6½	— ¼
13¾	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
21⅛	8⅝	Shnandh Oil	17	36	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
6½	3¾	Shopwil .26e	11	11	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅝	SierrPac .12	3	4	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
19½	7⅝	Sierracin Cp	17	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
18⅝	6	SikesCo .20	10	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	6	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4	3¼	Sim Sch .10e	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Simplxl .37t	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	11¾	Simplex Wir		1	17⅝	17¾	17¾	
17⅛	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	8	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	SMDInd .28t	4	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11¼	3	Solitron .86	36	23	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Sorg Paper	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	7	69	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	SCEO pf1.54		z450	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	SC 5.2pf 1.30		21	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
15⅝	13¼	SC 4.3pf 1.08		15	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	13¼	SC 4.2pf 1.05		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14½	13⅝	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3½	Sou Real UI	17	2	5	5	5	
67⅝	46⅝	Sou Roy 1.20	33	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
24½	8	Specity Rest	6	18	10½	10	10	
7¾	5	Spector Ind	9	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
10	6⅝	Spectra .24	5	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Speizmn Ind	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	3	5¼	5	5¼	
12⅞	7¾	Splentex .68	4	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
14½	7¾	SSP Ind .22r	6	1	9	9	9	
18	12¾	StdAllian .80	6	2	13	13	13	
25½	7¾	StdMotA .42	6	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	5	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	20⅛	Std Prod	5	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
20⅛	14⅝	Stange .20	16	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	StateSL .10h	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24¾	18⅝	Statham Ins	12	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Steiber Ind	11	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅝	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	11	5	17¾	17½	17¾	
3¼	1	Sterl Electr	8	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	
5½	3	SterlPre .28r	6	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	Sterndent	8	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	StopShop .90	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	8	41	8½	8⅛	8¼	
3⅛	1¼	Stratln Grp	9	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3⅝	Strufh Wells	16	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1	Summit Org	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	4¾	SunChyl .25	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	15½	Sun Elec .40	14	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Sunalr .12e	6	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Sup Ind Intl	5	20	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
38⅝	16⅝	Superscop	9	370	35⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— 2⅝
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	16	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Susquhana		6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	SutrMtg wt		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
107	46¼	Syntex .40	31	1378	97¼	90¼	91	— 9⅛
32½	16	Sysco Cp .20	15	31	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
8⅝	2½	System Eng	16	18	3½	3¼	3½	
		T						
17⅛	11¾	Tasty B .88a	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	9	3	7½	7½	7½	
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	10	21	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
19¼	6⅝	Tchnicolor	7	23	8⅝	8	8	
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol	15	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
30	24½	Telon R .20a	28	8	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
27¾	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	6	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5½	2½	Tenna Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		78	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		11	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	23	21	17⅞	17	17	— ⅞
25¼	11¾	TesoroPt wt		10	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
8	3¾	TexasInt Co	10	32	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	58	TxPL pf4.56		z50	61	61	61	
25½	10⅞	Textron wt		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	9	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Thriftmrt .05	7	9	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14¼	4⅛	Tidwell .20	5	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
11⅞	7½	Timple .10c	4	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Titmus Opt		30	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
25⅝	6½	Tokheim .35	8	8	9⅛	9	9	
11½	3⅝	Totchin Inst	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	8	15	8	8½	8½	— ¼
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	3	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 13-16	— ⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		Tracor Inc	6	17	6⅝	6	6⅛	
10⅝	5⅞	TronLux .35	16	24	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
26⅝	4⅛	TWA wt		228	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Treadw .311	7	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5	TriSoMtr .12	5	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
3¼	2 7-16	TubesM .23e	8	13	3	2 15-16	3	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Tufico Corp	6	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12½	4⅞	Turbodyne	18	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28½	18⅝	Turnr C 1.20	6	2	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	5⅝	TwinFair In	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	3	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		U						
12⅝	8¾	UnFinl .74t	4	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13¼	10	UGasLtd .64	10	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	10	Uninvest .63	4	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	8	5	20	20	20	— ⅛
2⅜	2 3-16	UnAsb In wi		4	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	
12⅞	5⅝	Un Dollar St	4	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	UnNatCp wt		9	½	7-16	7-16	
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		14	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	7⅝	UnP Dy .60a	5	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 2.19e	16	x5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅞	US Cer .10e	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19¼	6¼	US Filter	12	96	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	16½	USLsR 1.75e	13	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	6½	US Reducin	6	16	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
29½	14⅝	Unitek Corp	11	7	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅜
5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	6	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .64t		7	1½	1½	1½	
11⅞	4⅞	Univ Resrcs	81	29	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Univ Sav .26	4	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	UrisBldg wi		27	12	11½	12	
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	25	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		V						
7¼	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	8	VallesSr .95t	10	6	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	36	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	3	81	19¾	18⅛	18¼	— 1
6⅛	3⅞	Valgpar .24	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	2⅝	ValueLin D		12	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	VanDorn .26	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅞	2	Varo Inc	8	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Verit Indust	13	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	10	48	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
10⅝	4	Vesely Co	27	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Viking Genl	1	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	47	14	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
17⅛	5½	Vintage Ent	4	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Voplex .68	5	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		W						
7⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	11	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
17½	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	WadlEq .10e	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅜	6¼	Walnoco Oll	18	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
17¼	13¼	WalcoN .25r	7	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
22¼	10½	WardCR Dg	22	6	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		67	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
37	18⅝	WesPslB .40	8	20	20¼	19⅞	20	
	4⅞	Watsco .05e	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	3¾	Welman Co	5	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8	4	Wellco Ent	5	3	5	5	5	
27¼	12½	WellsNat Sv	20	17	27¼	27¼	27¼	
22¼	10½	WestChP .72	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	4	Westn Decal	22	19	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Westn Finl	5	27	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Westran Ind	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	27	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2½	1	Wichita Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Willcx Gibb	6	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Wmheus .20	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	WilshrO .20r	16	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
12⅝	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	WlsonPh .12	23	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7¼	Winkimn .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	Winston Mil	5	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Wolv Ind .22	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13	4¾	Woodmoor	4	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
2¾	7 15-16	Wool Lt .10e	11	5	2	2		
12⅞	6¼	Worces Cont	7	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
12⅝	9	Work Wr .60	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Wrather Co	66	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	3½	WTC Air .10	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	8	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Wyle Labs	8	35	3⅛	3	3	
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	6	40	13⅞	12½	13	
14½	10	WymBan .40	7	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomising	20	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
		Y						
17⅝	11⅝	Yates Ind	9	47	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		Z						
4⅝	3½	Zero Mfg	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .34	12	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Personal Income In U.S. Shows Substantial Gain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The government reported yesterday a substantial rise in personal income during July, although there was a much slower growth rate in factory payrolls than in June.

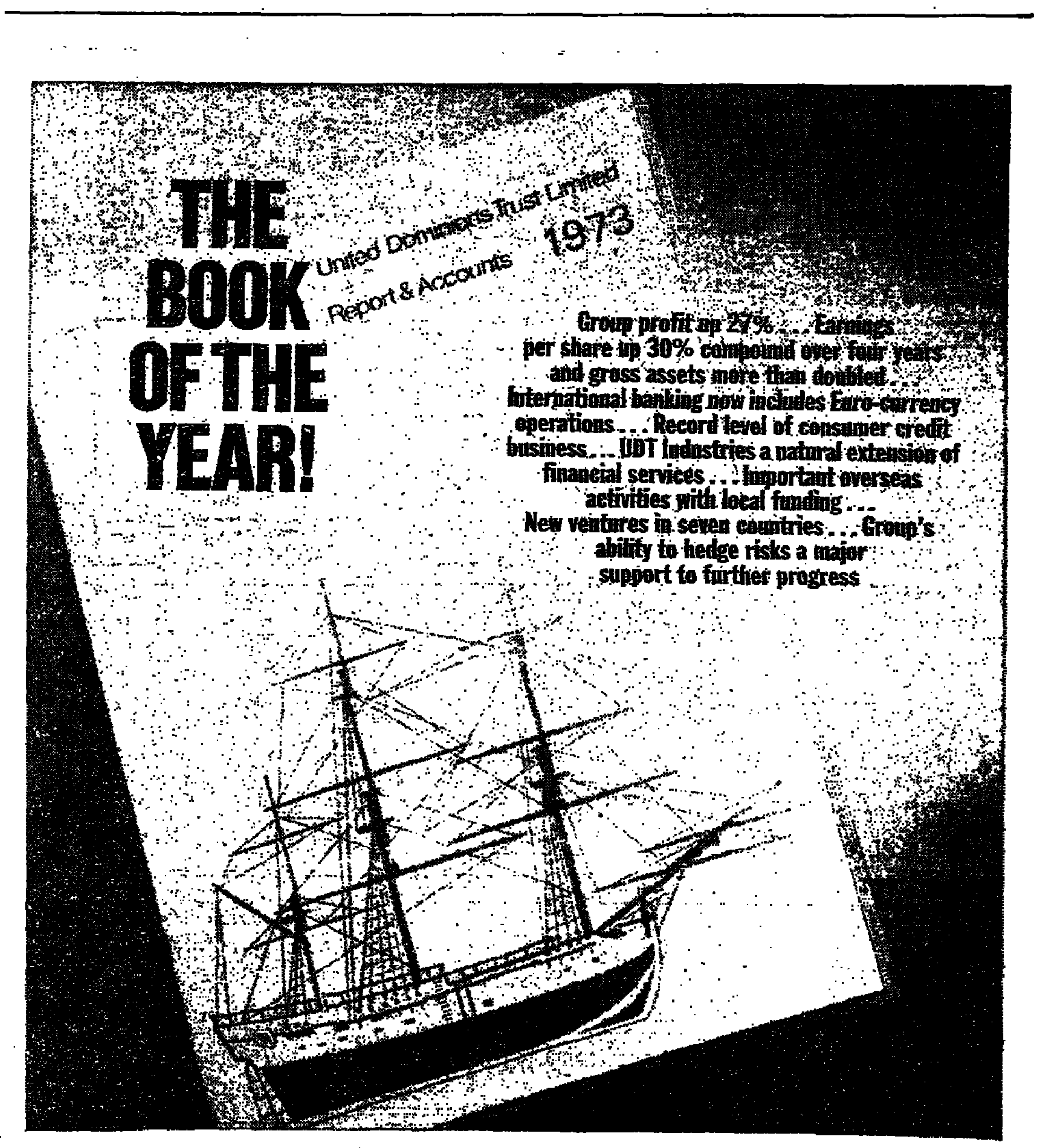
Personal income increased $7.3 billion in the month to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,033.9 billion. The increase in the previous month was $7.9 billion.

But the Commerce Department said factory payrolls increased only $1.2 billion in July compared with $2.3 billion in June.

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Summary of results	1973	1972
Group profit before tax (£'000)	24,270	19,160
Group profit after tax (£'000)	14,070	11,160
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	11.66p	9.58p
Dividends per ordinary stock unit:		
Interim	1.250p	1.625p
Final	1.881p*	2.125p

*Equivalent to 2.6875p under pre-imputation tax system.

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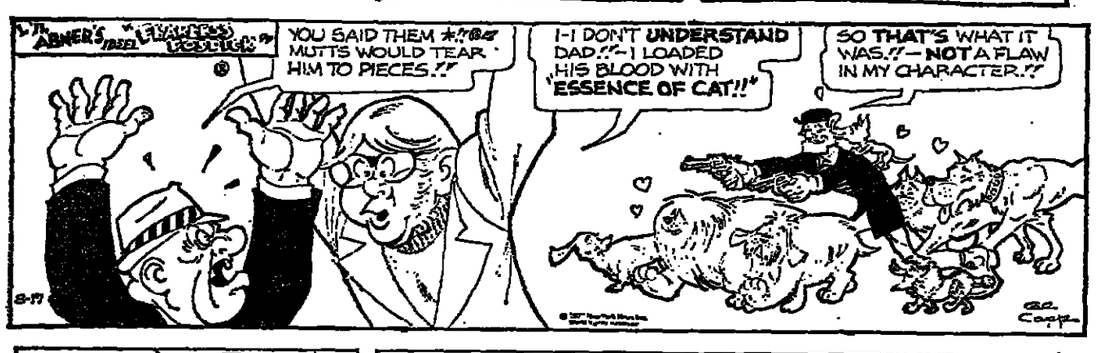
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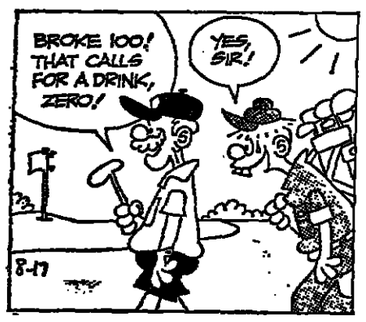
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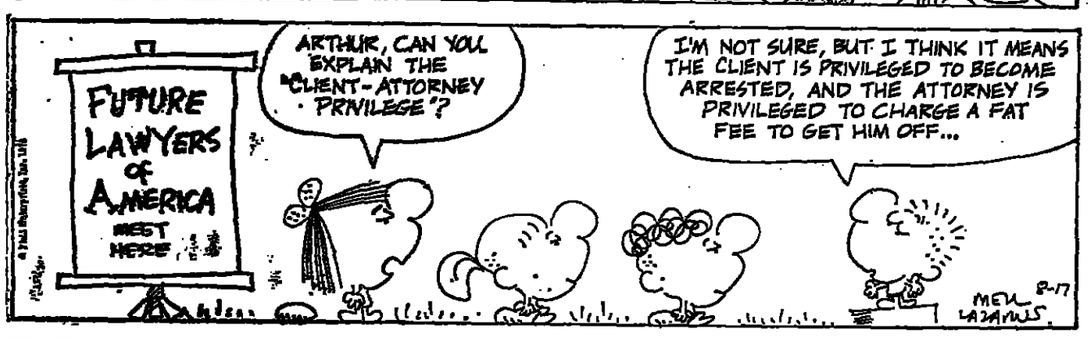


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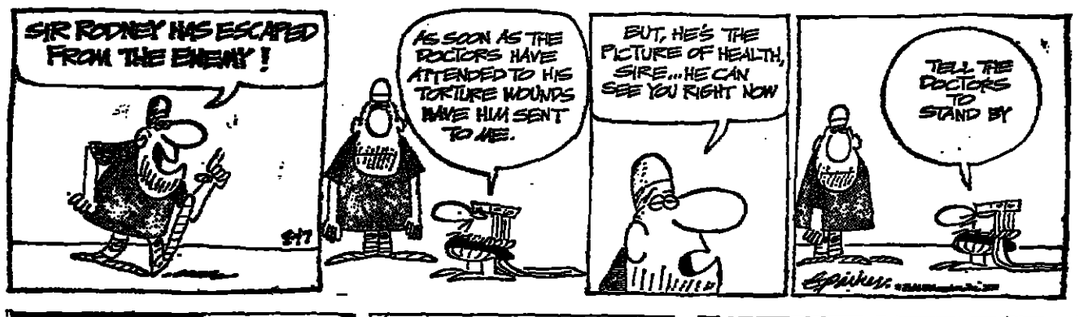
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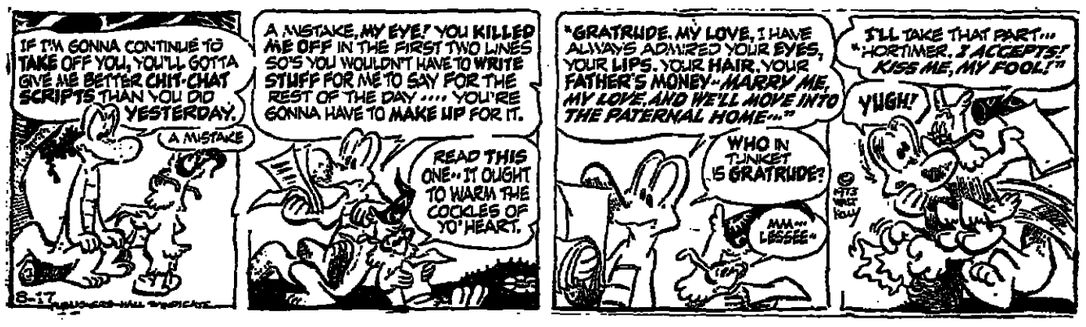
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player with the ace of the opponents' long, strong suit will routinely delay taking it for a trick or two in a no-trump contract. A similar action may be desirable in a trump contract, not so much to cut the opponents' communications as to keep control and preserve options.

This was the theme of the diagramed deal, played in the Spingold knockout teams in Washington. Four spades would have been a simple contract, since after a minor-suit lead North could have won and attacked hearts at once with satisfactory results.

It is hard to say who was to blame for reaching the slightly less satisfactory contract of four hearts. South might have raised spades at his second turn, and North might have bid his suit three times, but none of the bids made were at all unreasonable.

Against four hearts West naturally led the diamond queen. The declarer saw the necessity to keep control. If he had taken the first trick and played trumps, the defense would have won the second trump lead and defeated the contract by shifting quickly to clubs.

The important thing was to preserve dummy's aces as long as possible, thus leaving open the possibility of ruffing a club or making use of the spades. If West had shifted to a club South could have pleased himself whether to duck in this suit also or whether to win and play a second club. The defense would have had no way to stop the club ruff and also inhibit the use of the spade suit.

West made the best move by persevering with diamonds at the second trick. Now it would have been an error to play the club ace and another club, for the defense could have played two rounds of trumps effectively.

South made the right play of leading the low club from dummy at the third trick.

The defenders were then helpless. They could stop the club ruff by leading trumps, but that made it easy to make use of the spades. Or they could stop South from using the spades by returning a club, thereby allowing the club ruff.

This line of play was not guaranteed, since a spade shift might have been fatal in some circumstances, but it offered the best prospects.

NORTH (D)
♠ K1097643
♡ Q4
◇ A5
♣ A7

WEST	EAST
♠ 5	♠ Q82
♡ A93	♡ 65
◇ QJ1043z	◇ K98
♣ Q82	♣ KJ1054

SOUTH
♠ A1
♡ KJ10872
◇ 76
♣ 963

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

N	A	P	L	E	S	■	B	R	E	N	N	E	R	
I	L	L	I	C	I	T	■	L	I	N	E	A	T	E
S	L	A	S	H	E	R	■	U	N	D	A	T	E	D
F	E	N	■	O	N	A	■	R	D	S	■	A	S	A
I	G	N	I	■	A	G	E	R	S	■	O	T	I	C
T	R	E	N	D	■	I	C	I	■	S	H	O	A	T
S	O	R	D	I	D	■	U	N	I	C	O	R	N	S
■	■	■	N	A	E	■	G	N	U	■	■	■	■	■
T	R	O	T	T	I	N	G	■	C	L	A	I	M	S
R	E	P	A	Y	■	D	U	C	■	L	I	M	E	Y
A	S	I	R	■	M	O	T	H	S	■	D	U	G	S
I	T	A	■	M	E	R	■	A	I	L	■	T	A	T
T	I	T	T	E	R	S	■	F	R	I	G	A	T	E
O	V	E	R	L	I	E	■	E	G	R	A	T	O	M
R	E	S	I	S	T	S	■	■	P	A	T	E	N	S

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BOOKS

LOOKING AT PHOTOGRAPHS

100 Pictures From the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art

By John Szarkowski. The Museum of Modern Art (distributed by New York Graphic Society). 215 pp. Cloth, $15. Paper, $9.50.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

"SINCE its invention," writes John Szarkowski in his introduction to "Looking at Photographs," "photography has been the world's ubiquitous picture-making system. It has in the process effected a profound transformation of our knowledge and opinions concerning the structure and meaning of visual experience. Nevertheless, the medium has received little serious study. The commonplaceness of photography, and the radical differences between it and the traditional arts, has made it a refractory problem for theorists, and one that has not submitted with grace to the traditional intellectual apparatus of art historical study."

The situation he describes is in the process of undergoing a rapid change, however, and one of the signs of that change is the quality and number of books about photography now being published. Most of these books are devoted to the work of individual photographers or to particular periods. "Looking at Photographs" is in a class apart from most of these books. Although not a history, it nonetheless draws its materials from the entire range of photographic history, and each example has been chosen on the basis of intrinsic aesthetic merit. The result is a book of breathtaking beauty—a connoisseur's anthology of superlative photographic accomplishment that has the additional virtue of being printed and designed in a manner that does full justice to its subject.

Beginning with an American daguerreotype dating between 1845 and 1850—a striking portrait of a mother and daughter—the book ends with photographs produced by such contemporaries as Jerry Uelsmann, Lee Friedlander, Diane Arbus, Duane Michals and Henry Wessel jr., during the last decade. All the great names are splendidly represented here—among others, Nadar, Julia Margaret Cameron, Eadweard Muybridge, Frederick H. Evans and Jacob A. Riis, in the 19th century, and Alvin Langdon Coburn, Eugène Atget, Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Weston, André Kertész, Paul Strand, August Sander, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Walker Evans and Margaret Bourke-White, in the 20th century.

There are also some delightful surprises—a marvelous still life of apples, printed as a postcard, by an unknown photographer at the turn of the century; two extraordinary aerial reconnaissance photographs, also by unknown photographers, from World War I, and a nearly abstract photograph of dazzling pointillist delicacy by Clarence John Laughlin, who is better known for his haunting pictures of decaying mansions in the Old South. There are pictures we would naturally expect to find in such an anthology—Berenice Abbott's portrait of James Joyce, for example—and others, such as the portrait of a Model T Ford by Wright Morris, better known to us as a novelist, that instantly take their place among the masterpieces of the medium.

"Looking at Photographs" is first of all, then, a picture book of outstanding quality and would compel attention on that basis alone. But it is also something more—a distinguished collection of 100 brief essays written by Mr. Szarkowski as commentaries on each of the photographs he has chosen to illustrate. Mr. Szarkowski, the director of the Department of Photography at the Museum of Modern Art, is not only one of our leading authorities on the history of photography but also one of our best writers in the field—a first-class critic, whose prose is as discerning as his eye.

I know of no better account of the meaning of artistic tradition, for example, than the paragraph Mr. Szarkowski devotes to this subject in his essay on Bill Brandt, the British photographer. "Nonartists," Mr. Szarkowski writes, "often misunderstand the nature of artistic tradition, and imagine it to be something similar to a fortress, within which eternal verity is protected from the present. In fact it is something more useful and interesting, and less secure. It exists in the minds of artists, and consists of their collective memory of what has been accomplished so far. Its function is to mark the starting point for each day's work. Occasionally it is decided that tradition should also define the work's end result. At this point the tradition dies."

About every photograph and every photographer represented in this book, Mr. Szarkowski has something illuminating to say. Sometimes he focuses on a particular point of technique, sometimes on the biographical background, sometimes on the less easily articulated aesthetic ambiance of the work. In every case he tells us something crucial—something that allows us to see the work more deeply.

Finally, "Looking at Photographs" is an impressive tribute to the Museum of Modern Art's great photographic collection, from which all the photographs here have been drawn. Mr. Szarkowski speaks—too modestly in my opinion—of this book as "a visual interim report... on the results of more than 40 years of collecting photographs at the Museum of Modern Art." But in that respect, too, "Looking at Photographs" promises to become a classic in its field.

Hilton Kramer is a New York Times art critic.

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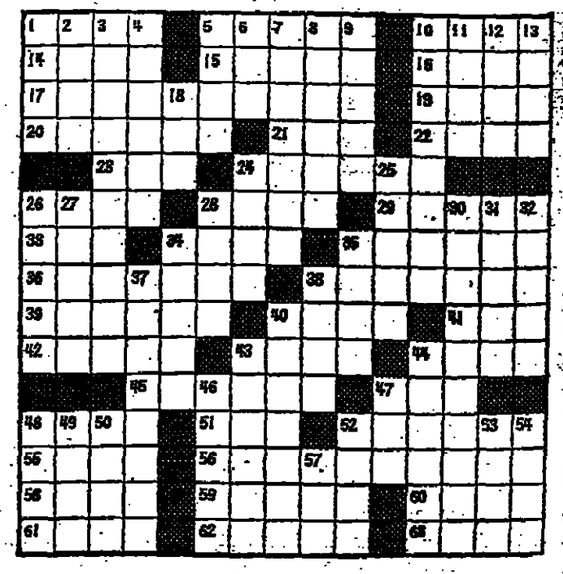
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Singer Ed
5 Tête——
10 Constantly
14 ——Coburg
15 Stadium locations
16 Alien: Prefix
17 Stir
19 College head, for short
20 Barrymore
21 Midwest college
22 Captain of comics
23 Stout
24 Clad, as in mink
26 Pronoun
28 Outfits
29 Travel permits
33 U. S. cartoonist
34 Reasonable
35 "Gulliver's Travels," for one
36 Soup ingredients
38 Nation that adds to land
39 Carolina river
40 Famed reporter
41 Hebrew letter
42 Krupp works site
43 Saucy
44 Captive of Hercules
45 Carelessness
47 Bankbook abbr.
48 Bones
51 High note
52 Pre-game rendition
55 Military cap
56 Nearby
58 During
59 Miss Castle
60 German: Abbr.
61 Math ratio
62 Helpers: Abbr.
63 Wine: Prefix

DOWN

1 Biblical name
2 Dress style
3 Denounces
4 Nets
5 Actor Walter
6 Aunt Polly's nephew
7 Carry out
8 Voices
9 Chemical mixture
10 Quicken
11 Actress Miles
12 Chemical suffixes
13 Old N. Y. movie palace
18 Neighbor of La.
24 Fish parts
25 Maurice or Madge
26 Literary device
27 Puts the whammy on
28 Salad plant
30 Some Supreme Court splits
31 Of a space
32 Tennis opener
34 City of Tuscany
35 Tizzy
37 Australian city
38 Light
40 Levies again
43 Pelion-Ossa giants, e.g.
44 Completely
46 Ohio city
47 Daughter of Cadmus
48 Turkish weights
49 Half: Prefix
50 Gyrate
52 Drinks
53 Vingt——
54 Sleuth of fiction
57 Explosive



إهكذا من الأصل

Win 4 Golds at Student Competition

Russians Lead Way as Their Games Open

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP).—The gold glittered only for the host Soviet Union and another East European country, Yugoslavia, today in the first day of competition in the World University Games.

The Soviet Union, led by 18-year-old gymnast Olga Korbut, won four gold medals from the five finals today.

A long-striding, indefatigable Yugoslav, Daniel Korica, was cheered in the vast Lenin Stadium when he spurted past tiring Americans for a narrow victory in the 10,000-meter run. It was the first gold medal of the games.

Svetlana Koroleva won the women's javelin with a toss of 62 meters (203 feet, 5 inches), beating out six-foot Kathy Schmidt of Long Beach, Calif., College, who took the silver with 60.34 meters (197 feet, 11 1/2 inches).

Valery Voikin won the men's shot put with a heave of 19.56 meters (64 feet 2 inches), leading a 1-2-3 East European sweep. Jeffe Stuart of West Kentucky University was edged out of a bronze medal, finishing in fourth place although his toss of 19.01 meters (62-4 1/2) equaled that of Russia's Aleksander Barishnikov, who placed third because of a better second-best throw. Poland's Leszek Gajdzinski was second with 19.07 meters (62-4 3/4).

In fencing competition, Vasily Stankovichzof of the Soviet Union won the men's individual foil gold medal and the Soviet women won the women's team gymnastic event as Korbut, the sensation of the Munich Olympics last year, delighted the crowd.

The Soviet Union won with 114.45 points, followed by Japan with 108.40, Hungary 108.30, Czechoslovakia 106.5 and the United States 105.45.

Miss Korbut's turn on the balance beam included the back somersault which the International Gymnastic Federation is seeking to ban as being too dangerous.

She has threatened to quit gymnastics if the ban is imposed.

A near-capacity crowd in the Lenin rink gave Miss Korbut an ovation as she moved toward the beam, her third event in the four-event competition.

Miss Korbut, red ribbons in her hair, which she has now dyed blond, responded with waves and smiles.

The crowd became silent and all other activity in the arena halted as she mounted the beam with a front split. The exercise was performed almost flawlessly. She appeared to slightly lose her balance at one point and lost five-hundredths of a point for being one second under the 1-minute 20-second minimum. She still got a 9.7 out of a possible 10 from the judges.

Disappointed in the result of the women's javelin, where there were hopes that Miss Schmidt might achieve a world record, the Americans had to look to the men's basketball court for comfort.

The young, aggressive team of collegians, led by Dave Thompson of North Carolina State and 6-foot-9 Marvin Barnes of Providence College, rested Britain 123-74, in extending its victory streak as a unit to 14 straight games.

The Americans had six players in double figures, including 24 points by Barnes.

With Thompson and Barnes dominating the floor play with their speed and effective passing, the Americans jumped to a 52-34 lead in the first half.

"I could have scored many more points," said Thompson, a sophomore, who tallied 21. "But I understand that the coach wanted to let everybody play and get used to the rubber balls they have here in Europe.

"It took me a few minutes to get used to the ball myself, because we play with leather balls."

The American women weren't as fortunate as the men in their opening-round basketball matchup. Going against a bigger and stronger team from the Soviet Union, which featured a 7-foot girl, the U.S. women were humbled, 92-49.

The 10,000-meter run was easily the most exciting highlight of the bright, sunny day. The two American distance runners, Richard Bowerman of Indiana University and Charles Maguire of Penn State, jockeyed for the lead for most of the race, then folded.

With 1,200 yards to go, they fell back and Korica shot to the front, holding off Britain's Norman Morrison to win by less than a yard in 28 minutes 49 seconds. Morrison had the same clocking, with Patrick Kiingi of Kenya third in 28:50.8.

Bowerman was fourth in 28:56.4 and Maguire fifth in 28:57.2.

In the women's pentathlon, Nadyezhda Tkatchenko of the Soviet Union led after the first three events with 2,817 points.

Maurice Stokes: A Man to Remember

By Sam Goldaper

'He has left behind a camaraderie... for all basketball players to identify with.'

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Maurice Stokes has been dead for three years, but pro basketball players, old and new, won't let his memory fade. His fight for life is being recalled in the film, "Maurie," and earlier this week, there was the annual charity game in Monticello, N.Y., that bears his name.

"I think as long as basketball is played, his name will not be forgotten," said Jack Marin, the National Basketball Association Houston Rocket forward, better known for temper than sentiment. "He has left behind a camaraderie, something for all basketball players to identify with."

Since Stokes's death, the game proceeds, which had been used for his support and medical expenses, have gone to helping other players in trouble.

Stokes died in April of 1970, after a 12-year struggle that was to become a symbol of individual courage. Stokes, a powerful 6-foot 7-inch forward for the Cincinnati Royals, collapsed on a plane three days after he had taken a hard bump on the head when he fell to the floor during a rebound scramble.

He remained in a coma in a hospital for six months before he was finally able to move his eyelids. He remained paralyzed the rest of his life (the illness was later diagnosed as post-traumatic encephalapathy) and struggled to force out sounds which were barely audible, and only understood by those who were constantly around him and taking care of him. One of those caretakers was Jack Twyman, who had been his teammate.

Twyman visited Stokes daily and began arranging means of payment for the enormous medical costs. One of the major fund-raising devices was the annual Maurice Stokes game.

The game, at Kutsher's Country Club, is a showcase for pro talent and for the introduction of the best of the rookie crop. Jo Jo White of the NBA Boston Celtics led the team coached by Red Auerbach, president and general manager of the Celtics, to a 105-89 victory over the team of Willis Reed, captain of the Knicks. White scored 24 points.

"When I played at Michigan," said Cazzie Russell of the NBA Golden State Warriors, "I heard people talk about Stokes. It made me feel like it was almost like a status symbol to play in the game. It became more than that when I met him for the first time. It was as if he hypnotized you into wanting to help him."



Associated Press.

LIBERATING JAVELIN—Kathy Schmidt of Long Beach City College, Calif., heaves javelin to second-place finish in World University Games. Russia's Svetlana Koroleva won.

Billingham Is Victor

Reds' Perez Hits in 9th To Defeat Pirates, 1-0

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Tony Perez's ninth-inning single snapped a scoreless deadlock last night and gave the Cincinnati Reds a 1-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates behind Jack Billingham's six-hit pitching.

It was Cincinnati's seventh victory in their last eight games and 35th out of 46 since July 1. The Reds remained two and a half games behind the leading Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Joe Morgan opened the ninth with a single off losing pitcher Dock Ellis, 11-11, and stole second, his 50th steal of the season. Dan Driessen was intentionally walked and Perez then stroked the deciding single to center, scoring Morgan.

Dodgers 7, Expos 2

At Los Angeles, Bill Buckner collected three hits, including a two-run homer and a double, to spark the Dodgers to a 7-2 victory over Montreal Expos. Right-hander Don Sutton, making his first start in eight days because of a stiff shoulder, registered his 15th victory—tops on the club—against seven losses. The defeat went to Ernie McAnally, now 7-7.

Mets 7, Padres 0

Tom Seaver allowed only two infield singles and Jerry Grote belted the first grand slam homer of his career to lead the New York Mets to a 7-0 victory in San Diego. It was Seaver's fifth two-hitter in seven major league seasons and his seven strikeouts gave him a season total of 182 to take over the National League lead from Steve Carlton of Philadelphia, who has 176.

Astros 3, Cardinals 0

Cesar Cedeno and Bob Watson hit back-to-back run-scoring doubles in the sixth inning to support the five-hit pitching of southpaw Jerry Reuss and spark Houston to a 3-0 victory in St. Louis. The loss was the ninth in 10 games for the Cardinals, but they maintained their three-game lead over Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Royals 5, Indians 1

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Francis X. Healy, who hit a three-run double Tuesday, stroked a tie-breaking double in the fourth inning yesterday, powering the Kansas City Royals to a 5-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Al Fitzmorris scattered seven hits and registered his second complete game. Fitzmorris has won all five of his starts since being recalled from Omaha July 16. He was helped by Amos Otis's 23d homer.

Orioles 5, Rangers 1

At Texas, Earl Williams crashed a two-run homer and Dave McNally continued his mastery over the Rangers by hurling a two-hitter, pitching Baltimore to a 5-1 triumph and first place in the American League East. The loss was the eighth in a row for Texas.

McNally, who hasn't been beaten by the Washington-Texas franchise since Sept. 12th, 1968, bested the Rangers for the 17th straight time in improving his season record to 11-13.

Twins 9, Tigers 7

Larry Hisle's two-run homer in the eighth inning—the sixth home run hit in the game—gave Minnesota a 9-7 home victory over Detroit and knocked the Tigers out of first place in the East. The second-place Tigers now trail Baltimore by half a game.

Brewers 5, White Sox 4

John Briggs's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded and one out in the ninth scored Dave May with the winning run and gave the Milwaukee Brewers a 5-4 home victory over the Chicago White Sox. The victory was the Brewers' seventh in their last eight games and their eighth in nine games against the White Sox this season.

NFL Teams Learning Of Their Weaknesses

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—With the training camp season half completed and the games that count beginning in a month, position vacancies and surpluses are well established among the 26 pro teams.

A glaring weakness at middle linebacker for the Philadelphia Eagles has brought the New York Giants into an advantageous trade position. The Eagles want New York's Ron Hornsby to play the position rather than Ron Porter or Rick Absher, and their coach, Mike McCormack, has made an offer. Hornsby is surplus for the Giants behind Jim Files.

Gary Pettigrew, a disgruntled reserve defensive tackle, has been proffered, but that's not good enough. If the Eagles were to throw in Nate Ramsey, their seasoned cornerback, they would have the Giants' full attention.

There are a few quarterbacking problems around the league, notably at Atlanta, Green Bay, Chicago and Baltimore. After the Falcons intercepted two of Marty Domres's passes, leading to scores, the new Baltimore owner, Robert (Tiger) Irsay, accosted his quarterback in the locker room and said, "Why can't you throw to our men as well as theirs?" Domres stood stunned.

Irsay, who paid $19 million last summer to acquire the Colts, falls into a category described years ago by Paul Brown as "the playing owner."

Pat Sullivan, on whom the Falcons are counting so much, had a shaky night against the Colts, with three passes intercepted. Jerry Tagge and Scott Hunter have done little for the Packers in two games and Tagge said of himself, "I'll tell you, I need a lot of experience."

Gary Huff, the rookie from Florida State, threw three touchdown passes for the Bears, but Abe Gibron, the Chicago coach who distrusts rookies and is stubborn, insists Bobby Douglass will be his No. 1 quarterback.

Two of Huff's scores came when his former college coach, Bill Peterson, now in charge of the Houston Oilers, sent his linebackers blitzing on the rookie. That was a little much, as one seldom sees blitzing defenses in pre-season games.

Bonnie Sloan, the deaf rookie defensive lineman for St. Louis, sacked John Unitas for a 14-yard loss. That's a nice way to begin. And Sonny Jurgensen, recovering from a ruptured Achilles tendon, says his ankle is still not 100 percent but he is ready to play half the time in the Washington exhibitions.

Nationals Say No to Playing Other League

From Wire Dispatches

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Strong National League opposition to interleague play next baseball season apparently killed the proposal late last night at the annual summer meetings of the American and National circuits.

However, a joint meeting of the top baseball executives was slated for today for a formal vote on the proposal. A unanimous ballot by all owners of both leagues would be required to approve interleague play.

The American League group recessed last night in order to map strategy that would win an approving vote.

Bud Selig, Milwaukee Brewers' president and member of a four-man committee which has been studying interleague play for several months, said he had made his report at the American League's closed meeting.

Asked about the report, Selig said, "I made it and it was rather lengthy. It went just as expected. I think the reaction was typical. I'm not going to elaborate on that."

Selig indicated that by typical reaction he meant the American League remained united in favor of interleague play. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn also has spoken favorably of the idea, but apparently, there has been no breakdown in the traditional National League opposition.

National League president Chub Feeney said Kuhn had not appeared at any individual league meetings to appeal to the National League to change its mind, but added, "He expressed his views at our joint meeting earlier and I'm sure he's talked to people in our league."

Earlier, Kuhn said he "would not want to evaluate whether it's dead or not."

He indicated he would not want to have to cast a tie-breaking vote if one were needed to resolve the interleague play question.

"My position is that they (the leagues) should reach an accord," Kuhn said.

"You know how we're going to vote, don't you?" one National League official said. Asked if that meant against interleague play, he nodded affirmatively.

West Germans Apparently Yacht Victors

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—West Germany today caught was regarded as certain the winner of the Admiral's Cup, emblematic of the world championship of ocean yacht racing, after a successful appeal against time penalty imposed on one of its three yachts in the Fastnet race.

"The Germans have definitely won—there is now no doubt," said Royal Ocean Racing Club secretary Alan Green.

With 39 of the 48 Admiral's Cup yachts home, the West Germans held an unbeatable lead over Australia, Britain and the United States. Handicap times still have to be worked out for the Admiral's Cup entries before the results can be officially announced.

The successful German protest tonight was against a five percent time penalty imposed on one of its three cup yachts, Carina II, sailed by Dieter Monheim, for allegedly breaking the line at the start.

Corrected times for the West German yachts were: Ruhin, sailed by Hans Otto Schumann, 120 hours 44 minutes 45 seconds, Saudade, Albert Buell, 115:27:57, Carina II, 125:37:40.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath's yacht, Morning Cloud, one of the defending Admiral's Cup titleholders, arrived at the finish today surrounded by Royal Navy launches and official escorts.

Forty-eight crews from 15 countries were competing in the biennial cup competition.

Provisional calculations gave the West Germans a total of 831 points for the four-race Admiral's Cup series, with 357 points for the Fastnet race, last event of the series.

Australia was provisionally credited with a cup total of 779 points, including 312 for the Fastnet race, with cup-holders Britain next at 752 (309) and the United States fourth with 738 (369).

Cruyff Transfer May Be Delayed Until Dec. 1

ZEIST, the Netherlands, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—The six-man Professional Footballers Section of the Royal Netherlands Football Association (KNVB) tonight resigned after day-long talks here over the proposed transfer of Dutch soccer star Johan Cruyff.

Cruyff, ace striker for World and European club champions Ajax Amsterdam, hopes to join the Spanish club Barcelona for a total fee of 5.5 million guilders (12.2 million), of which his personal share would be almost half.

According to sources here, the Professional Footballers Section was in favor of Cruyff's transfer, but was opposed by the KNVB board.

It is now expected that Cruyff's transfer will not be possible until the next transfer period starts on Dec. 1. The previous transfer deadline expired on June 30 and the KNVB board has apparently insisted that the transfer cannot take place until after the next period.

Skiers Lose to Sun

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 16 (UPI).—The Austrian and Swiss national ski teams were forced to postpone preseason training today on the 10,200-foot Theodul glacier above this resort because the sun melted all the snow, leaving only ice.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting
(Based on 275 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Rose, Cin.	121	501	89	173	.345
Watson, Houst.	123	458	79	144	.314
Cardenal, Chi.	111	404	63	127	.314
Cedeno, Houst.	102	385	66	121	.314
Unser, Phil.	100	317	48	99	.312
Perez, Cin.	114	420	54	130	.310
Maddox, S.F.	103	408	55	126	.309
Hunt, Mont.	109	392	61	120	.306
Matthews, S.F.	107	372	51	114	.306
Grubb, S.D.	91	320	43	98	.306

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 102; Evans, Atl., 80; Rose, Cin., 89; Morgan, Cin., 87; Brock, St. L., 82.

RUNS BATTED IN—Bench, Cin., 88; Evans, Atl., 86; Stargell, Pitts., 85; T. Perez, Cin., 82; Singleton, Mont., 81.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 173; Garr, Atl., 152; Watson, Houst., 144; W. Davis, L.A., 142; Brock, St. L., 140; Bonds, S.F., 140.

DOUBLES—Stargell, Pitts., 32; Cardenal, Chi., 29; Staub, N.Y., 28; Morgan, Cin., 28; Garr, Atl., 26; W. Davis, L.A., 26.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 13; Matthews, S.F., 9; Sanguillen, Pitts., 7; Evans, Atl., 7; W. Davis, L.A., 7; Maddox, S.F., 7.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 34; Evans, Atl., 34; D. Johnson, Atl., 32; Bonds, S.F., 33; H. Aaron, Atl., 28.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 51; Brock, St. L., 44; Cedeno, Houst., 41; Bonds, S.F., 33; Lopes, L.A., 30.

PITCHING (10 decisions)—Brett, Phil., 12-4, .750, 3.53; Osteen, L.A., 14-6, .737, 2.83; P. Niekro, Atl., 13-5, .722, 3.33; Seaver, N.Y., 15-6, .714, 1.78; Stone, N.Y., 7-3, .700, 3.20; Twitchell, Phil., 11-5, .688, 2.31; Sutton, L.A., 15-7, .682, 2.23; Bryant, S.F., 17-8, .680, 2.84.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 182; Carlton, Phil., 176; Sutton, L.A., 168; Matlack, N.Y., 147; Messersmith, L.A., 141.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting
(Based on 275 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	111	435	71	155	.356
Horton, Det.	80	294	35	97	.330
May, Milw.	117	479	74	155	.324
Murcer, N.Y.	122	469	65	150	.320
Otis, K.C.	116	459	79	142	.309
M. Alou, N.Y.	111	447	59	138	.309
Scott, Milw.	114	439	73	133	.303
Davis, Balt.	100	408	39	123	.302
Northrup, Det.	82	287	46	87	.303
Munson, N.Y.	112	391	63	118	.302

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 86; Otis, K.C., 79; D. May, Milw., 77; White, N.Y., 73; Scott, Milw., 71; Carew, Minn., 71.

RUNS BATTED IN—R. Jackson, Oak., 94; Mayberry, K.C., 91; Murcer, N.Y., 80; Otis, K.C., 77; Scott, Milw., 75.

HITS—D. May, Milw., 155; Carew, Minn., 155; Murcer, N.Y., 150; Otis, K.C., 142; M. Alou, N.Y., 138.

DOUBLES—A. Rodriguez, Det., 26; Garcia, Milw., 24; Melton, Chi., 24; Scott, Mil., 23; Braun, Minn., 23.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 9; Coggins, Balt., 7; Briggs, Milw., 7; Colaccio, Milw., 7; Grich, Balt., 6; Bumbry, Balt., 6; Orta, Chi., 6; Harris, Texas, 6.

HOME RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 27; Mayberry, K.C., 23; Otis, K.C., 23; F. Robinson, Cal., 22; Fisk, Bost., 21; Hendricks, Cle., 21.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 37; Harper, Bost., 30; Carew, Minn., 30; D. Nelson, Texas, 26; Alomar, Cal., 23; Patek, K.C., 23.

PITCHING (10 decisions) — Hunter, Oak., 15-3, .833, 3.22; McDaniel, N.Y., 11-3, .786, 2.36; Palmer, Balt., 16-6, .727, 2.59; Splittorff, K.C., 16-6, .714, 3.37; Colborn, Milw., 15-7, .682, 2.94; Coleman, Det., 15-10, .643, 3.79; Acosta, Chi., 7-4, .636, 2.31; Blue, Oak., 12-7, .632, 3.52.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 275; Blyleven, Minn., 184; Singer, Cal., 176; Lolich, Det., 171; G. Perry, Cle., 168.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000	010	001—2 7 2
San Fran.	311	006	00x—11 11 1

Twitchell, Diorio (4), Wallace (5), Wilson (6), Lersch (7) and Boone; Marichal (10-8) and Rader. L—Twitchell (11-5). HR—McCovey (21st), Boone (6th).

Atlanta	325	013	300—15 19 0
Chicago	000	100	000—1 7 4

P. Niekro (13-5) and Casanova; Reuschel, Burris (3), LaRoche (6), Hooton (7), Aker (9) and Hundley. L—Reuschel (12-11). HR—Evans (34th), Johnson (32nd).

Cincinnati	000	000	001—1 6 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000—0 6 0

Billingham (16-8) and Bench; Ellis, Giusti (9) and Sanguillen. L—Ellis (11-11).

Houston	000	002	001—3 10 0
St. Louis	000	000	000—0 5 0

Reuss (13-8) and Edwards; Wise (13-6) and Simmons.

Montreal	000	000	110—2 8 2
Los Angeles	110	121	01x—7 14 2

McAnally, Torres (5), Walker (8), Signeman (7) and Boccabella; Sutton, Brewer (9) and Ferguson. W—Sutton (15-7). L—McAnally (7-7). HR—Buckner (8th).

New York	100	510	000—7 8 2
San Diego	000	000	000—0 2 2

Seaver (15-6) and Grote; Arlin, Romo (4), Ross (7), Spook (9) and Kendall. L—Arlin (7-11). HR—Grote (1st), C. Jones (5th), Garrett (9th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	100	000	020—3 10 1
New York	000	100	000—1 9 3

Barber, Montesagudo (8) and Torborg; Stottlemyre (12-11) and Munson. W—Barber (12-3).

Baltimore	100	200	200—5 6 0
Texas	000	000	010—1 7 1

McNally (11-13) and Williams; Bibby (6-7) and Suarez. HR—Williams (16th), Sudakis (10th).

Cleveland	000	100	000—1 7 0
Kansas City	100	111	10x—5 8 0

Timmerman, Sanders (7) and Ellis; Fitzmorris (5-5) and Healy. L—Timmerman (5-4). HR—Otis (22d).

Detroit	000	050	110—7 10 0
Minnesota	300	002	02x—9 8 1

Lolich, Miller (6) and Freehan; Decker, Campbell (7) and Roof. W—Campbell (1-1). L—Miller (4-3). HR—Carwin (6th), Rye (3rd), Esaine (9th), Brinkman (6th), Hisle (10th), Cash (10th).

Chicago	002	000	020—4 10 0
Milwaukee	003	000	101—5 15 2

Wood, Acosta (8) and Herrmann; Bell, Short (8), Ed. Rodriguez (8) and El. Rodriguez, Porter (5). W—Ed. Rodriguez (6-3). L—Acosta (7-4).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	65	52	.556	—
Detroit	66	54	.550	1/2
New York	66	57	.537	2
Boston	62	56	.525	3 1/2
Milwaukee	59	59	.500	6 1/2
Cleveland	47	73	.392	19 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	70	51	.579	—
Oakland	68	51	.571	1
Minnesota	58	60	.492	10 1/2
Chicago	58	67	.479	12
California	54	63	.462	14
Texas	42	76	.356	26 1/2

(Thursday's games not included.)

Wednesday's Results

Oakland at Boston, rain.
California 3, New York 1.
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 1.
Milwaukee 5, Chicago 4.
Baltimore 5, Texas 1.
Minnesota 9, Detroit 7.

Thursday's Games

Oakland 6, Boston 3.
Cleveland at Kansas City, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	62	59	.512	—
Pittsburgh	57	60	.487	3
Montreal	57	62	.479	4
Chicago	56	63	.471	5
Philadelphia	55	64	.462	6
New York	53	65	.449	7 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	76	45	.628	—
Cincinnati	74	48	.607	3 1/2
San Francisco	65	53	.551	9 1/2
Houston	64	59	.520	13
Atlanta	58	65	.472	18
San Diego	43	77	.358	32 1/2

(Thursday's games not included.)

Wednesday's Results

Atlanta 15, Chicago 1.
San Francisco 11, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Houston 2, St. Louis 0.
New York 7, San Diego 0.
Los Angeles 7, Montreal 2.

Thursday's Games

Atlanta 10, Chicago 2.
San Francisco 2, Philadelphia 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Thursday

702d by Aaron Helps Give Cubs 11th Loss in Row

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Hank Aaron hit his 702d career homer, with two men on to cap a nine-run eighth inning today for the Atlanta Braves and give them a 10-2 victory over Chicago, the Cubs' 11th straight loss and 14th in the last 15 games.

Aaron's blow, his first home run since July 31 and 29th of the season, was his first off Cubs' pitching in almost two years. The homer left him 12 short of tying Babe Ruth's career record of 714.

Aaron's homer came off right-handed reliever Jack Aker, the third of four Chicago pitchers, who took over in the eighth after Bob Locker had allowed five runs on three hits and two walks.

A's 6, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Vida Blue pitched a four-hitter and Reggie Jackson drove in four runs with a pair of homers as Oakland completed a three-game sweep of the Red Sox with a 6-3 victory. Blue, who struck out eight and walked three to raise his won-lost record to 13-7, had a one-hitter until the eighth when Boston scored two unearned runs. The Red Sox got another run in the ninth when Carlton Fisk homered with two out. Jackson homered over the Red Sox bullpen in rightfield with none on in the fifth inning and hit a three-run homer in the seventh.

Giants 2, Phils 1

Gary Thomasson drove in the winning run with a fourth-inning sacrifice fly and Tom Bradley picked up his 10th victory in leading San Francisco to a 2-1 decision over Philadelphia. The only run Bradley gave up was a homer by Bob Boone in the fifth inning.

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Observer

The Work Fanatics

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—All these White House people must come from the same mold. Nixonites, Johnsonians, Kennedymen—all the same. I wonder if there is a secret factory somewhere, hidden in Marseilles like the heroin mills, a place where cunning Frenchmen manufacture interchangeable White House staff members.



Baker

"We are changing the hair to a brush cut on the Mark VI dynamic hard-nosed presidential assistant model C this year, Marcel. They've got a new President, he needs a new look." And voila! One night, a sinister Turk and two Corsicans who will stop at nothing go over the side of a tramp steamer off the fogbound Jersey coast, row silently ashore with their canvas-shrouded cargo, and deliver H. R. Haldeman to three Wall Street lawyers in a mover's van.

This explanation would be easier to live with than the thought that people like these can grow naturally on nothing more than a little protein and water, because if that is the case, any of us might be growing one right there at the family dinner table.

All right, seriously, what is the complaint?

It's about their work habits. They work too much and give themselves airs about their diligence. I don't believe it was always this way. I dimly recall that in the Bronze Age, when Eisenhower was President, at least one fairly important White House man regularly got home for dinner and two or three enjoyed the pleasures of the bar almost as often as the White House reporters.

* * *

John Ehrlichman before the Ervin Committee seemed close to self-pity in his farewell statement, in which he talked about the satisfactions of being a great human being and an indefatigable worker in a culture—Washington—which had no respect for family or patriotism. His casual slandering of Washington revealed how damaging Ehrlichman's tirelessness had been, for he obviously had not the vaguest idea of what sort of culture really prevails down there.

If he had taken time off to get acquainted with the place, he would have known that Washington is peculiarly a family town with a devotion to conventional respectability unmatched anywhere in this century west of Edinburgh on a Sunday afternoon. How could it be any other way in a city whose main work force—some quarter of a million government workers—is constantly subject to police scrutiny for symptoms of unorthodox behavior?

Ehrlichman was out of touch with the city he worked in. He was working too much. Finally, like any man who feels he has done more than his share of the paint-scraping, he begins to imagine himself surrounded by loafers, rascals, people who sneer at the flag.

* * *

The eight-hour day is shrinking to seven. The four-day week is on the bargaining table. The economy seems to require that a large part of the work population remain jobless, and people who do work usually don't seem to be working very hard.

With the exception of sweated labor, like airline stewardesses, drugstore waitresses and the like, most jobs seem to allow ample time for buffing nails, leaning on the coffee machine, whistling at women and otherwise freely partaking of life's good moments.

A White House man working a 16-hour day, seven days a week, ought not to be boasting about his labor. He should be worried about letting himself lose touch with the American worker. I'd feel better if Presidents would start forcing these people to get their work done in the eight-hour limit like everybody else.

I'd like to see them all forced to take a month's vacation every year in a place with no telephones.

That Kennedy vigor was probably always bad for the country. It almost got us all blown up in 1962. Why not urge the President to surround himself with people who live the way people do?

At right, an exhibition area inside the Cham Museum in Da Nang, South Vietnam. Nguyen Xuan Dong lives in a little house across the street.



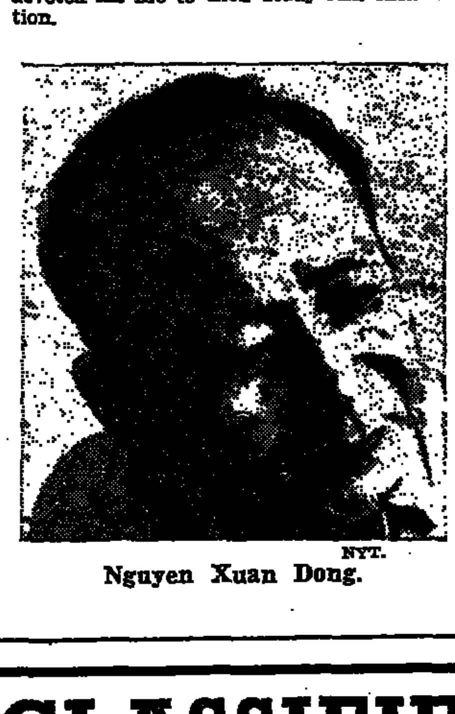
The War Goes On for Vietnamese Temple Expert

By David K. Shipler

DA NANG, South Vietnam (NYT).—The failure of the Paris peace agreement to end the war has brought many different sadnesses to many Vietnamese, but perhaps the most unusual sorrow is being endured by a 65-year-old man named Nguyen Xuan Dong, who lives in a little house across the street from a museum here.

Mr. Dong is one of the country's foremost experts on the ancient civilization of Champa, a Hindu culture that flourished in central Vietnam from about the year 200 to 1500, when it was obliterated by the conquering Annamites in their relentless movement southward.

Champa produced some remarkable sculpture and temples, and Mr. Dong has devoted his life to their study and excavation.



NYT.

Nguyen Xuan Dong.

When the peace agreement seemed imminent, he excitedly made plans to visit some of the most important archaeological sites, which have long been in Communist-controlled or heavily contested areas.

"I had big plans, serious plans," he said. "I had expected a lot. I had expected that after the cease-fire I would be able to go to several places to take pictures, to make slides, but I found out that the reality does not correspond to the expectation."

Immediately after the peace agreement was signed, Mr. Dong set out for a temple near the town of Tam Ky, south of Da Nang.

"I planned only to take some pictures for a lecture," he said, "but when I was there, despite the cease-fire, fighting broke out so I had to leave the place."

What frustrates Mr. Dong most is that the best of all the temples, those near My Son, are in a Viet Cong region that was heavily pounded by American B-52s, and he is not even sure that the temples survived the bombing.

As he was sitting in his home recently, a worried look passed across his face. He got up and went into a back room, then reappeared carrying two watercolors of the temples that he had done in 1943. The last time he was able to visit the site was in 1945.

"If these temples have been destroyed by bombs," he said, "then these pictures would be the only ones remaining of the My Son site." Some photographs were taken, but they showed only parts of the temples, not the entire series of structures, he added.

Mr. Dong was so concerned that a year or so ago he asked Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of the army's III Corps, to take a look at the site if he chanced to fly over it. Gen. Lam said later that he had made the flight, but at a very high altitude.

"Maybe with the eye of a general, not an archaeologist, he could not make a distinction," Mr. Dong said. "He saw only green trees and could not make out any temples."

There is little doubt in Mr. Dong's mind that the war has taken its toll of these and other temples, and there are even rumors—which Mr. Dong repeats but cannot confirm—that American and South Vietnamese soldiers have stolen some of the precious sculpture from the sites. Mr. Dong has heard that thefts have even been carried out by helicopter.

One American GI even loaded a huge statue into the back of an Army truck, drove into Da Nang and offered to donate it to the museum, Mr. Dong said.

Mr. Dong's devotion to Champa art evolved from a boyhood revolutionary fervor. As a high school student, he took part in a student group's anti-French demonstration, and the French who ran the school expelled him and the other demonstrators.

Without a high school diploma he could not get into college, but he was accepted at the French School of the Far East. The school's director took the youth along on expeditions, and Mr. Dong developed a growing fascination with artifacts of Champa.

In 1939 he was named curator of the Cham Museum, which was founded by the French and which houses the best collection in the country. Most of the items were excavated by Mr. Dong himself.

Last year, the government forced him to retire from the curator's post, and this added a worry. As a retired man, he is not sure he will be allowed to go on any expedition that is eventually arranged.

Nevertheless, the small yard around his house is strewn with bits and pieces of the sculpture of Champa, and he can look out of the museum and hope for the day that the war will end, for his own very special reason.

PEOPLE: *They're Still Going Up To See Her Some Time*

Today is Mae West's birthday. She may be 80. On the other hand, she may be 81. (Source for the former: Associated Press and her 1911 marriage license; source for the latter: Reuters, United Press International and "Who's Who in the Theater"). She doesn't much like birthdays anyway. "Maybe when I get to the age of 90, I will celebrate."



AP.

Mae West ...*a birthday*

"I still get diamonds from young men, aged 17, 18, 19 and 20," said the actress, who divorced her first and only husband, Frank Wallace, in 1942. "They write letters, I send them pictures and they still come up and see me." How, asked **Bruce Russell** of Reuters, do they know where to find her? "I'm in the phone book, you know." The listing reads: "West, Mae (Hollywood) 9-5391."

* * *

Liselotte Waldheim, 28, daughter of United Nations Secretary-General **Kurt Waldheim** and **Mrs. Waldheim**, will marry Geneva lawyer **Pierre Natural**, 30, in Geneva Friday with a church ceremony following on Saturday. Natural is the son of Albert Natural, Swiss ambassador to Peking. Miss Waldheim has lived in Geneva since 1970 and works at the UN Narcotics Commission.

* * *

William Lyon, a penny-pinching ex-seaman who went so far as to cancel his newspaper subscription when the price went up a half penny, left a fortune of £300,000. Lyon, 87, died recently in the public ward of a hospital in Brighton where he had lived for about 30 years. Neighbors said that he dressed like a tramp. In his will, read Wednesday, Lyon left £500 to a neighbor, **Gladys Andrews**, another £500 to her husband and the rest to Brighton Hospital.

* * *

Followers of **Maharj Ji** said Wednesday in Detroit that they have seized the two disciples who beat up a newspaper reporter. They are holding them for the police. **Pat Halley**, 22, was hospitalized after a beating by the 15-year-old religious leader's supporters. Halley had thrown a cream pie in the guru's face to show that he was "mortal." A spokesman at Maharj Ji's Divine Light Mission said that the guru had ordered an investigation and that the two assailants had con fessed. "The brutal action take was in direct opposition to all th mission stands for," the spoke man said.

* * *

Singer **Joan Baez**, 32, w granted a divorce Wednesd from former draft resister **Dav Harris**, 28, in Redwood City, Cal The two were married in 19 shortly before Harris start serving a 20-month prison te for draft evasion. The jud awarded the couple joint custo of their 3-year-old son Gabri

* * *

Manuel Benitez, El Cordol the highest-paid matador in bu fight history, is to come out retirement, according to a rep in the Madrid newspaper Pu on Wednesday. Bullfight cr **Alfonso Navalon** said that El C dobes was ready to sign a cont for fights during the winter son in Latin America.

* * *

Actor **Vincent Price** *has* l sued for divorce by his wife c years, **Mary Grant Price**, forr ly a costume designer. The vorce petition, filed in a S Monica, Calif., court, said Price and his wife had separated since Jan. 15. Mrs. I is asking for custody of daughter Mary, 11, and support.

—SAMUEL JUST

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